THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII--No. 142. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

CARNIVAL OF CRIME.

A Batch of Remarkable Murders and Suicides.

Suicide in Jail of William T. Skidmore, the Brooklyn Air-Gun Murderer.

From the N. Y. Post of last evening.

At about daylight this morning, William T. Skidmore, the murderer of William Bishop Carr, committed suicide in the Kings county jail, by cutting his throat with a razor. Skidmore's crime was one of the most singular that has been committed for many years, and the mystery by which it has been surrounded has attracted much attention to the case.

At about 1 o'clock on the morning of the 21st of May, Officer Dyer, of the Forty-first Precinct, saw a man standing at the corner of Gold and Johnson streets. In a few moments a second man was seen coming down on the east side of Gold street from Myrtle avenue, and when about two yards from the first man, the officer heard something like the crack of a whip, and saw the man who was coming down Gold street fall to the pavement. The officer ran towards the man, when the assassin fled. He was pursued several blocks and arrested. On reaching the station-house he was identified as William T. Skidmore, an ex-sergeant of the Forty-fourth Precinct Police. A pair of false whiskers were found in his possession.

At the scene of the shooting, an air-gun, three feet and one inch in length, was found. The wounded man was removed to the City Hospital, where it was found his name was William Bishop Carr. A ball had entered his forehead a little above the left eye, and lodged in the brain. On visiting Skidmore's residence in Flushing avenue, near Broadway, an instrument was found by means of which the air was exhausted from the air-gun used in shooting Carr. Skidmore was appointed a patrolman of the Forty-fourth precinct, under the old Municipal law, in 1855, and was subsequently made sergeant. In August, 1864, he was transferred to the Fiftieth precinct, when he resigned. Skidmore had recently been employed by Carr, who was the inventor of what is known as the "Return Ball," which is attached to an india-rubber cord and thrown a considerable distance, when it returns to the hand. He had made much money out of the invention.

No motive could be assigned by Skidmore's friends for the commission of the crime, and he was very reticent on the subject. He acted very strangely, and refused to confer with the counsel assigned by the court to conduct his defense. It is reported that he had said he intended to kill a man on the night of the murder, but it was not Carr. He repeatedly asserted that he would never be hung for his crime. There is a mystery attending the manner in which he obtained possession of the razor with which he committed suicide which needs investigation. It is said that no one but his brother and the officers of the law had access to his cell, and his brother was closely watched while with him.

The trial of Skidmore was begun yesterday, but only nine jurors were obtained when the panel was exhausted. An extra panel was summoned for this morning; but when the court opened they were discharged, Skidmore having settled the case, for this world at least.

Additional Particulars—Two Letters from Skidmore.

The following particulars in relation to the suicide of William T. Skidmore are furnished by our Brooklyn reporter:—

From the statement of Thomas Giddings, head keeper in the jail, it appears that about ten minutes before 5 o'clock, his attention was attracted by a loud knocking at cell No. 12, in which Skidmore, together with a man named King, was confined. On entering he found Skidmore lying on his bed with his throat cut from ear to ear, and dying. The man King, who was confined in the cell with him, was asleep at the time the deed was committed, but was awakened by a loud groan from the prisoner immediately after the commission of the fatal act. The razor with which the deed had been committed was found lying on the bed beside him, and also two letters, one to his mother and another to the public, which read as follows:—

"BROOKLYN JAIL, Cell No. 12, June 18, 1867—My friends and the people:—I hope and ask you to forgive me for the first and last crimes that I ever committed in my life, unless it is a crime for being fond of women and liquor—that is what has brought me to this lone and dreary cell. Now, I wish to say to my friends and the public that I did not kill William B. Carr for the purpose of committing a highway robbery, nor am I a burglar or a petty thief. God forgive those for calling me so. The press was rather severe on me since the first, except two articles I saw in the *Herald*, yesterday and to-day.

"Now, I wish to speak of the conduct of Officer Dyer. The reason I speak of his conduct, and I leave it to all fair-minded men, if he done his duty as it should be done. I think he did not, if, as he stated, that he saw a man acting suspicious for half-an-hour, and stood by watching. It would have been more to his credit if he had went up to the man and asked him what he was doing there, and if he could not give a good account of himself, to take him to the Station House, and then he would have saved two lives.

"Now about that bunch of keys found on my person. There were, I believe, five or six. One belonged to my big tool chest, and the other small ones to my little chest. One was a night key for the house I live in, and the big key was one I used to my own room. I made it when I boarded with Mr. Mount in Hopkins street, which they will tell anybody.

"Now I will answer Mr. Lemuel Hicks. He stated in the Williamsburg *Times*, of the 23d of May, that I was born in New York (that is true); that I was of Irish parents—but that is not true, for they were born here, and that I was brought up with the lowest class of loafers. That is not true, unless belonging to the fire department makes a man one. He also says that I became acquainted with his sisters about ten years ago. I can't see any truth in that, for my oldest boy was going on fifteen years, and I have two others over twelve.

"He still says that he has a suspicion that I poisoned my wife. Now, if he has, it is very strange, for when his brother Daniel and his wife first started that report, I went as soon as I heard it to see what they meant, and they told me they thought there had been foul play, and wanted to know if I was willing that the body should be taken up. I told them yes. But when I pressed it he would not go and make the proper oath, but wanted me to do it myself, as he has some of my own folks.

"I then went to see Coroner Lynch, and stated the whole thing to him, and begged him to have the body taken up, to clear me of that most foul slander. But it never was done. As soon as I am placed where I can't defend myself they come out on me like a snake. After I saw Mr. Lynch I went over to see Mr. Hicks, and he denied ever saying any such thing; but as soon as I am in jail he bites at it like the meanest sort of a snake.

"Now I wish my friends will make a proper effort to have the body taken up, so as to take the stain off my children and my folks; and I do ask Samuel D. Morris if he won't assist in it, as he refused, and said that it should not be done. Do, Mr. Morris, do have it done, for the sake of my poor old mother, and my children, for it is a falsehood.

"Now I will say for the last time that Carr was not killed for his money; and I wish to return my sincere thanks to Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Townsend for the able manner they have conducted my case as far as they went with it and I hope they won't think hard of me for what I have done this night. I have not done this of the fear of being hung, because I prefer death before going to States Prison. Now I shall ask you to forgive me, as I hope God will.

"Now I shall bid you farewell.

"WILLIAM T. SKIDMORE."

LETTER TO HIS MOTHER.

"BROOKLYN JAIL, CELL NO. 12—Dear Mother:—I hope you will forgive me for this last act of mine, but I am tired of life, for it has no charms for me no more. Well now, dear mother, I do confess that I did murder William Carr, but it was not for money. Now, I don't want you, or any of my folks, or my friends, or the public, to think so for one moment, for I am no burglar, highwayman, or even a public thief, for I worked for my living. Now, dear mother, that was my first and this is my last crime of which I am guilty, except it was a crime of being fond of women and liquor, for it is that what has brought me into this cell, so help me God, and I am very sorry that I ever had anything to do with it. Oh! how I wish that I could undo that deed before I do this one.

"Now, dear mother, I have sold to you all my effects, to be disposed of for the benefit of my children —God bless them and protect them from all evil—and you will dispose of the children so as to keep them all together—Will, George and Kate. Charley I wish to go in the country with my dear sister. Mother, I want you to get those things that were taken from my house by a relative of my wife.

"Now, dear mother, I don't do this rash act for fear of being hung, but for fear of going to State prison, and I would rather die than go there, for I believe this is the first time that the name of Skidmore has been disgraced, and I hope it will never be again. Give my love to all my relatives and friends, and ask them to forgive me. Now, dear mother, I will bid you and my children, brothers, sisters, and friends farewell, and may you all forgive me, as I have asked the Lord. From your erring son,

"WILLIAM T. SKIDMORE."

THE INQUEST.

An inquest was held on the body by Coroner Lynch at 11 o'clock to-day, and the jury rendered the following verdict:—"We find that William L. Skidmore came to his death by suicide on the morning of the 19th of June, 1867, in a cell at the County Jail, by cutting his throat with a razor." The jury then discussed the propriety of recommending to the authorities the prevention of the use of razors by persons confined for capital offenses.

TERRIBLE AFFAIR IN CINCINNATI.

A Lover Murders His Sweetheart and Commits Suicide.

From the Cincinnati Evening Times of Tuesday.

One of the most frightful tragedies which has ever occurred in Hamilton county, and perhaps the only one of a similar character chronicled by our records, took place near the Delhi Catholic Church, seven miles from this city, and three miles from Warsaw, yesterday evening about 8 o'clock, and which resulted in the murder of a young lady named Sarah Klein, and the suicide of a young man named —— Betz. The following are the details:—

Sarah Klein is a young lady of 18, and a Catholic, while her lover was a Protestant, of about 22 years of age, and an employe of a hair factory, of Lick Run. The two have been acquainted for a number of years, and have been accepted lovers, so far as they were themselves concerned, but Sarah's parents were opposed to the marriage—it is said on theological grounds, though of this we are not certain. Her father was an old settler in that region, and accumulated a considerable quantity of property, but recently died, leaving only Sarah, her mother, and a brother—the three living together at the old homestead, which is located on the dirt road leading from the Rapid run turnpike to the Cleves turnpike.

Young Betz had often proposed to Sarah to become his wife, and repeated his proposals as late as yesterday morning; but she always stated that the opposition of those in whose charge she was, was an obstacle she could not for the time overcome. Betz, apparently satisfied with this answer, and hoping for better days in the future, continued his visits clandestinely, having full confidence in her, and firmly believing, so far as the outside world knew, in her sincerity; though the tragedy of last evening would indicate that he had secret misgivings of her fidelity.

Last night, at about 8 o'clock, Betz determined to visit Miss Klein, and accordingly about dusk started in the direction of her residence, near which place he arrived just about 8 o'clock—arrived only to see her standing beside a young man, whose name we were unable to learn, apparently absorbed in a deep conversation. Betz hid himself to watch the result, and just as the party was about leaving, Betz perceived certain appearances of endearment between him and Sarah, which he regarded as inconsistent with his claims to her hand and heart, and as soon as the party had left, he (Betz) rushed to the gate and exclaimed:—

"Sarah, who was that —— —— who was with you?"

She made some evasive reply, when he added:—

"I'd like to know what business anybody has to be with you, except myself."

Another evasive reply was made, and he followed after her with a drawn pistol, firing three times without effect, when she entered the house and closed the door; but he at once broke the lock, and discharged a fourth shot at her, which struck her in the back, and proved fatal in an instant.

No sooner did Betz perceive what he had done than he ran out, apparently frantic, leaping several fences, and crossing the pike into a grass field owned by a Mr. Briggs, where he suddenly stopped, drew out his pistol again, and fired the remaining shot into his own head, scattering his brains about, and killing himself almost instantly.

The intelligence of the fearful tragedy spread through the country like wildfire, and soon a hundred or more of the neighbors were on hand to witness the dreadful sight, and learn the particulars of the tragedy. Had Betz failed to kill himself, he would probably have fallen a victim to the infuriated mob at once; but he was beyond the vengeance of man; he had already appeared before a Judge who can decide as well upon motives as acts, and all that sympathizing friends could do was to condole with the afflicted mother and brother, who were almost paralyzed at their own affliction and the nature of the event which with almost momentary swiftness had carried two human beings to the bar of the eternal God.

The mother of the girl was almost driven to distraction; she was taken from the floor in a senseless condition, she having fainted as soon as her daughter fell; while the brother of the unfortunate girl attempted more than once to put an end to his own life, so completely had he been driven to distraction by the occurrence of the moment.

The body of Betz was permitted to remain in the field where he fell till this morning, when the Coroner was informed of the matter and started out to hold an inquest, but the result is unknown at the hour of our going to press. As we have the chief facts, however, we have no doubt but the jury will render a verdict of murder and suicide, though particulars may be developed by the witnesses called on to give testimony.

TRAGEDY IN BUFFALO.

A Youth Seventeen Years of Age Deliberately Hangs Himself—The Cause said to be Ill Treatment and Desertion by His Parents.

From the Buffalo Express.

About 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon, a little daughter of Mr. J. Euler went into her father's joiner shop, located on Ellicott street, between Virginia and Carlton streets, to obtain some shavings, and, to her horror, discovered the body of a young man named Frederick Bohr suspended from a beam by means of a strap which was fastened around his neck. She immediately ran and informed her father of the fact. Mr. Euler immediately repaired to the shop, accompanied by Patrolman Kraft, and found the youth and cut him down. The body was cold and stiff, indicating that life had been extinct for some hours. The hands were grasping the throat, as though in the last convulsive agonies of death he had repented of the rash act, and attempted to save himself by catching at the strap.

That he committed suicide there can be no doubt, but the causes which led him to the frightful deed are not so clear. Bohr was only seventeen years of age, and had been apprenticed by his parents to Mr. Euler. According to the testimony of his comrades he was of a melancholy turn of mind, and after having some difficulty with his stepfather, he went to reside with Mr. Euler. He was of a nervous and irritable temperament, very sensitive to blame, and on one occasion when his employer found fault with him, he exclaimed that he had not a friend in the world. It is supposed that while brooding over his imaginary ills last Saturday night, he had entered the shop and committed suicide, but the body was not discovered until Sunday, on account of the shop being closed.

At the inquest which was held by Coroner Richards, Julia Euler, the girl who first found the body, testified that Bohr had been out of humor of late, and she had often heard him say he would commit suicide either by drowning, hanging, or shooting himself. She saw a nail keg near where the body was hanging, and it is supposed that the unfortunate youth used this as a stepping stone to eternity.

Jacob Euler, the employer of Bohr, had heard him say he would shoot his step-father, and hang himself; he said his father had turned him out of doors, and would not let him go into the house.

Jacob Durch had heard the boy say, when he had been drinking, that he would shoot both his father and himself.

Barbara Schmitz, the mother of the youth, was brought upon the stand, and said that his father's name was Gottleib Seigler; do not know where he is; this boy was brought up in Germany by my father; he came to this country in October last; he had no money when he came; he had a pistol that he brought with him; we took it away from him because he was so young; he had been living at my house, but was so disagreeable that I finally told him if he could not behave that he must get a boarding-house; we had some words; I told him it would have been better he should have drowned in the sea than to have come here; when I left him he was in his third year; my husband did not know of this boy until he arrived here; deceased had some money coming to him from Europe; he was made heir to the amount that was coming to me from my father; I was made aware of the nature of this will about five years ago; my husband expected I had some money coming to me; my husband found out about this will after this boy came; the amount was 500 guilders, or $200; he was not mad; has never said much about the matter; have never had any trouble about this boy with my husband.

On being questioned closely the woman acknowledged that the boy's real name was Bohr, Seigler being the name of the man she came with from Germany.

The testimony of Henry Schmitz, the stepfather, did not differ materially from that of his wife.

The verdict of the jury was that Frederick Bohr came to his death on the night of June 15, 1867, from suicide; and we further say that the cause of the rash act was on account of the mother and step-father deserting him and turning him out of doors, and forbidding him their house; and he became disheartened, discouraged, and disgusted, and we find no other cause for the said suicide.

THE SOUTH.

SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT.

RESIGNATION OF GENERAL SICKLES.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 19.—General Daniel E. Sickles has requested the authorities at Washington to relieve him of the command of the Second Military District, which embraces the States of North and South Carolina. He has also demanded a court of inquiry upon his official action, that he may have an opportunity of vindicating himself from the accusation of Attorney-General Stanbery, which, it is presumed, had the sanction and approval of the President.

Under the sixth section of the first Reconstruction act, General Sickles was empowered to remove four-fifths of all the civil officers in North and South Carolina, from Governor down to magistrate, for disability, every man being disqualified. Yet so far he has removed not more than a dozen in both States, and those were for official misconduct, for which there was no other remedy.

RECONSTRUCTION IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 19.—Prominent Unionists declare that the Rebel element is so strong that the conservatives will certainly carry every district in the State, and among the loyal the hope is generally expressed that Congress will extend the Reconstruction act to embrace Kentucky.

Speaker Colfax and some friends passed through the city this morning, *en route* to the Mammoth Cave.

HONORS TO THE LOYAL DEAD.

INTERESTING CEREMONIES AT CAVE HILL CEMETERY—DECORATION OF THE GRAVES OF THE LOYAL DEAD BY LOYAL WOMEN.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 19.—Very interesting and impressive ceremonies occurred at Cave Hill Cemetery to-day, where five thousand Federal dead, from twenty-one States, are interred. The Rebel ladies have frequently strewn the graves of the Rebel dead with flowers, but heretofore the defenders of the old flag have slept uncared for. The Grand Army of the Republic and loyal ladies took the matter in hand, and this morning a very large procession proceeded to the cemetery, where the graves were strewn with flowers, evergreens, and immortelles, by fair hands of loyal women. Fully three thousand persons were present.

Eloquent addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Haywood and Mr. Hermann. A detachment of the 2d Infantry and band were present. General Thomas was invited to participate, and replied that he would be very happy to do so, but as he was not certain that the demonstration was of a political nature, he asked to be excused. Considering that most of the dead thus honored were brave boys who followed his lead, much feeling was created in consequence of his absence, and the Grand Army feel that respect for the noble dead should have induced him to waive all objections. A very fine impromptu monument has been erected to supply the absence of the one it is contemplated to erect to the memory of the dead. The graves were nearly all ornamented with miniature flags, in addition to flowers and wreaths, and presented a beautiful effect. No negroes were present.

VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE.

LETTER FROM GENERAL SCHOFIELD TO GOVERNOR BROWNLOW.

General Schofield, commanding the First Military District, has addressed the following letter to Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee:—

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, RICHMOND, Va., June 8, 1867.—To his Excellency W. G. Brownlow, Governor of Tennessee, Nashville, Tenn.—Sir:—I have received a communication from a number of citizens of Lee county, Virginia, complaining of the action of bodies of men in Tennessee, who have entered the State of Virginia and forcibly seized citizens of this State and carried them into Tennessee, and imprisoned them for alleged offenses committed during the late war. Among others are especially mentioned the names of E. E. Anderson, of Scott county, and Mr. Levason, of Lee county, Virginia. I respectfully request that steps may be taken to prevent the lawless acts complained of, and to restore to liberty persons who have been unlawfully arrested in Virginia and carried into Tennessee. I have received from you requisitions for the rendition of several persons accused of committing crimes in Tennessee during the war. Some of the parties claim that the acts of which they are accused were lawful acts of war, committed under regular military authority, and that the necessary witnesses for the defense are men who were engaged in the same or similar acts, and would consequently be liable to arrest and imprisonment if they were to go to Tennessee as witnesses. I have directed an investigation to be made in each of the cases referred to, and will act in accordance with the facts which may be developed. In cases where men are indicted for crimes committed since the war, I will cause their arrest and rendition to the civil authorities of Tennessee, upon your requisition. But, when the acts charged were proper acts of war, done under recognized military authority, it would not be proper for me to send a citizen of Virginia to Tennessee for trial. I hope the views I have expressed will coincide with those entertained by yourself, and also by General Thomas, to whom I have addressed a letter similar in purport to this, and that we may be able to so co-operate as to secure justice and prevent the repetition of acts which tend to violence and disorder. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOFIELD.

Brevet Major-General United States Army, Commanding District No. 1.

"STATION" IN LIFE.—We find in an English paper an illustration of the New York appraiser's ideas about "station in life:"—

"Last week a firm of well-known drapers of Tottenham-court road brought an action against the lessee of the refreshment department at the Westminster Palace Hotel, to recover £28 19s. 6d., for some fine clothes they had supplied his wife. Mr. Baker pleaded that the articles in question, being unsuited to Mrs. Baker's position in life, were not, in the eye of law, necessaries, and that having himself an income of but £200 a year, he allotted £100 a year to his wife for her dress. Mr. Justice Willes directed the jury that when a husband allows his wife a sufficient income to provide her with necessaries, she has no right to pledge his credit; nevertheless, in spite of the judge's instructions, the jury found a verdict for Messrs. Shoolbred & Co. for the whole amount claimed. What is an unfortunate husband to do who is afflicted with a foolish wife having a morbid taste for cosmetics, red hair-dye, chignons, and fine raiment?"

FROM EUROPE.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

A JOINT IMPERIAL NOTE TO THE PORTE—URGENT NECESSITY FOR AN INQUIRY INTO THE CRETAN GRIEVANCES—A GENERAL COMMISSION RECOMMENDED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 18.—A collective diplomatic note, signed by France, Russia, Prussia, and Italy, was presented to the Cabinet of the Porte in this city, on Saturday last, on the subject of the situation of affairs and conduct of the war in Crete.

In this note the signing powers urge on the Sultan the propriety of an immediate suspension of hostilities in the island of Candia, and a Government inquiry into the grievances of the islanders, Christian and others, in Crete; the inquiry to be conducted by a commission appointed by the great powers of Europe and the Government of the Sublime Porte.

THE ENGLISH RIOTS.

LAW AND ORDER RESTORED IN BIRMINGHAM—THE MOVEMENT NOT FORMIDABLE.

LONDON, June 19—Evening.—The riot in Birmingham, which *at first* had a formidable appearance, was speedily suppressed by the action of the Government.

In the House of Commons this evening Hon. Gathorne Hardy, the Home Secretary, announced that the disturbances in Birmingham had ended, peace and order had been restored throughout the city, and the troops sent there were under orders to return to their former stations.

THE CONGREGATION OF SOVEREIGNS.

THE SULTAN'S VISIT TO PARIS APPLAUDED IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

From the Paris Moniteur, June 8.

A Constantinople letter states that the departure of the Sultan is fixed for the 22d of June. His Majesty will be accompanied by his son, Youssef-Eddin-Effendi, aged nine years; the Princes Murad Effendi and Abdul-Hamed-Effendi, sons of Abdul-Medjid, the late Sultan, and Fuad Pacha, Minister of Foreign Affairs and the introductor of ambassadors.

The *Turquie*, of Constantinople, communicates the names of other personages who are to accompany the Sultan to Paris, namely:—Emin-Bey, First Secretary of the Sultan; Djemil-Bey, First Chamberlain; Kiamil-Bey, Grand Master of the Ceremonies; and Arifi-Bey, First Interpreter of the Imperial Divan; also Aali-Bey, son of the Grand Vizier, is attached to the imperial suite as Secretary of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. This journal considers the journey of the Sultan to Paris as an event of the greatest importance, and without precedent in the history of Islamism. "Is there not," says the *Turquie*, "in the enunciation of this fact a proclamation of one of the greatest victories obtained by modern civilization?"

The French and English naval divisions will rendezvous in the Dardanelles, and join the Turkish flotilla, which will be composed of two yachts, an iron-cased frigate, and another ship-of-war. The Sultan, whose intention is to touch at several points of the Mediterranean, will not arrive at Toulon until June 30.

THE KING OF EGYPT AND HIS YACHT.

From Galignani's Messenger, June 8.

The late Viceroy of Egypt, now King, has definitively fixed the day of his departure for France. His Highness, escorted by the principal personages of his Government, including Raghib Pacha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and formerly chief of the Cabinet, will embark on the 9th instant, on board a yacht of the Egyptian navy, and probably arrive in Paris about the 15th. (The King has arrived in Paris.—ED.)

MOVEMENTS OF THE RUSSIAN AND PRUSSIAN ROYAL FAMILIES.

From Galignani's Messenger, June 8.

The Emperor of Russia yesterday morning, after a ride in the Bois de Boulogne, went to see several new churches of Paris and other public buildings; and then paid a visit at the Tuileries to the King of Prussia, his uncle, and to the Emperor Napoleon. The three sovereigns walked for some time together in the reserved garden, and on the terrace by the water side. The Grand Dukes and Prince Royal of Prussia followed their Majesties. The preceding day the Czar dined at the Elysee, and during the repast the band of the gendarmerie of the Guard played in the garden.

In the evening his Majesty and his two sons went incognito to the Palais Royal Theatre to see *La Vie Parisienne*. About an hour after his Majesty went out of the house alone and entered a cafe, where he remained a few minutes. In the meantime, however, his incognito had been betrayed, and on seeking to re-enter the theatre he found a crowd collected which could not be passed through without difficulty. But by the aid of the sergents-de-ville on duty the Czar was at length enabled to regain his box. The party left at about 10 o'clock.

The King of Prussia, on the evening of his arrival, towards 6 o'clock, went to the Palace of the Elysee to pay a visit to the Emperor Alexander. The Czar had not yet returned home, and the King waited for him. A few minutes after the Czar arrived and the two sovereigns had an interview of some length.

His Majesty of Prussia made his first visit to the Exhibition yesterday morning, being accompanied by Count Bismark, M. Rouher, and M. Le Play. The King will not take part in any official meeting to-day, on account of its being the anniversary of the death of Frederick William III, his father.

The Prince and Princess of Prussia went two evenings back to the Lyrique to hear Gounod's opera of *Romeo et Juliette*, and remained till the close of the performance.

The Princess Royal of Prussia, who takes special interest in everything that relates to charitable institutions, went, on Tuesday, accompanied by Lady Cowley, without any suite, to visit the Lariboisiere Hospital, where they were received by the Director of the Administration of Public Assistance, the Director of the Hospital, and Sir Joseph Olliffe, who, from being acquainted with the Princess, had been requested to attend. The royal visitor examined the whole establishment and complimented the directors on the excellence of the arrangements.

PRINCE HUMBERT OF ITALY TO TRAVEL BY SEA.

From Galignani's Messenger, June 8.

The Turin *Gazette* announces that the departure of Prince Humbert for Paris was fixed for the 17th (yesterday), and that he will travel by sea. Admiral Ribotti was superintending at Genoa the preparations for the journey.

THE KING OF SWEDEN TO LEAVE FOR PARIS.

From Galignani's Messenger, June 8.

The King of Sweden is to leave Stockholm on the 10th of June to come to Paris, passing through Berlin.

DEATH OF THE ARCHDUCHESS MATILDA.

The unfortunate Archduchess Matilda, whose death from the effects of her sad accident has been announced, was in her nineteenth year, having been born on the 25th of January, 1849. She was the daughter of Archduke Albert Frederic Rodolpho, and grand-daughter of the Archduke Charles, brother of Francis I of Austria, and well known as the leader of the Austrian armies in the wars with Napoleon I. The Archduke Charles died in 1847. The mother of the Archduchess Matilda was Hildegarde Louise Charlotte Theresa Frederica, daughter of Louis, King of Bavaria. The young Archduchess lost her mother on the 8th of April, 1864.

On the 22d of May, as she was standing looking out of a window in the palace, in Vienna, she suddenly felt a burning heat, and screamed out. Her attendants hastened towards her, and perceived that the unfortunate lady was in flames. From some cause unknown, for it is said there was neither fire nor light in the room, her clothes had taken fire, and her back, arm, neck, and the lower extremities were seriously burned before the flames could be extinguished. It was supposed that she must have trodden on a match which had been carelessly dropped on the floor. At the time of the accident the worst results were apprehended in consequence of the inflammation that supervened, but a few days later it was announced that the unfavorable symptoms were subsiding, and hopes of her recovery were entertained. The prolonged suffering was, however, too much for her system, and after lingering for a fortnight she expired on Thursday morning, June 6, at 8 o'clock.

DEATH ON A RAILROAD TRACK.

A WOMAN CUT IN PIECES ON THE NEW JERSEY RAILROAD—A MAN ARRESTED FOR HER MURDER.

Mary Voorhies, a dissipated woman of bad character, was killed yesterday near Newark, by being run over by a train of cars. It is stated by the engineer and two or three other persons, that the deceased and a sailor named Peter Wolfson were sitting on the track adjoining the one on which the train was moving, and as the train approached the man got up, and pulled the woman on to the other track, and in front of the locomotive.

The entire train passed over the unfortunate woman, mangling her body in a most frightful manner. Her remains were taken to the Station House, where an inquest will be held to-day. Wolfson was arrested by the engineer and locked up. He, of course, denies having pushed her down, but says she tripped and fell, and when the persons saw him have hold of her, he was trying to pull her off, but being a robust, heavy woman, he had to abandon the attempt to save himself.

The deceased was of rather prepossessing appearance, but very indolent and dissipated, and her name has appeared frequently in the police records, on charges of drunkenness and vagrancy. Two days ago she had been released from the County Jail, where she had been two months for vagrancy.—*N. Y. Times.*

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE TO-DAY.

Financial and Commercial Report to Noon.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, June 20—Noon.—Consols for money, 94¾; United States Five-twenties, 73; Illinois Central, 79¼; Erie R. R., 39¾.

LIVERPOOL, June 20—Noon.—Cotton is tending downwards, though the quotations remain unchanged; upland middlings, 11⅜d.; Orleans middlings, 11⅝d. The sales are estimated at 8000 bales.

Corn is quoted at 37s. 6d. Pork, 76s. Beef, 132s. 6d. Tallow, 43s. 9d.

ANTWERP, June 20—Noon.—Petroleum, 38f.

AN IMPORTANT RUMOR.

Reported Resignation of Gen. Sheridan.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, June 20.—It is currently reported here to-day that General Sheridan has asked to be relieved from command of the Fifth Military District, in consequence of the action of the Attorney-General and the Government touching the removal of Governor Wells and others.

THE TRIAL OF JOHN H. SURRATT.

Proceedings To-day.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court. Judge Fisher presiding. There was an increased attendance on the part of the spectators. The number of ladies in attendance has increased. They occupy seats within the bar.

The prisoner was brought in at 10 o'clock, and the roll of jurors was called.

Mr. Merrick submitted a motion, asking that the witnesses Carroll Hobart, Charles H. Blinn, and Joseph M. Dye be recalled, for the purpose of cross-examination upon points which have come to the knowledge of the defense since the other examination closed.

Mr. Carrington felt it his duty to object.

Mr. Merrick said it was a matter within the sound discretion of the Court, and the recalling was necessary to a just trial of the case.

Mr. Carrington withdrew his objection, as he was not disposed to throw any embarrassment in the way of a fair trial.

Mr. Wilson said he thought the witnesses referred to had been discharged and had gone home.

Mr. Carrington said, in withdrawing his objection he did not wish to be understood as acknowledging that he was under any obligation to keep the witnesses here.

Mr. Merrick said he hoped no witnesses would be discharged except upon the consent of both parties.

He instanced the case of Brown and Wylie, and other cases, to show that witnesses had been retained during the whole trial for the purpose of being recalled if necessary. In the Gardiner case, witnesses were kept here eighty-four trial days.

The Court suggested that it was probably the retention of the witnesses that prolonged the trial.

Mr. Bradley asked if the prosecution proposed to recall these witnesses.

Mr. Carrington said not unless the Judge directed them to do so.

Mr. Bradley said the witnesses had been discharged without the knowledge of the counsel.

Judge Fisher said that, in a long experience, he never heard of a rule that allowed witnesses to be recalled in the manner now proposed. If there was a rule upon the subject he would like to see it.

[*Continued in our next edition.*]

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Judge Peirce—T. B. Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.—James Miller, a small boy, was convicted of a charge of the larceny of money, and was sent to the House of Refuge.

Alice Summerfield was charged with keeping a disorderly house. The witnesses in the case testified that there were frequent disturbances in this house that were a source of great annoyance to the neighborhood; that defendant got drunk, and called passers-by opprobrious names; that frequent cries of murder came from the house; in short, that it was a disorderly house in the strictest sense of the word. These charges were denied by the defense. Jury out.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—William B. Mann, District Attorney.—Winfield Huber, Lewis A. Henston, and Charles Barger were convicted of a charge of conspiracy to commit a burglary. The evidence was that they were seen together at a late hour one night; were heard to speak of robbing a store; and when they were chased, one of them was seen to drop a valise. A motion was made in arrest of judgment for a new trial.

Thomas P. Donald was charged with the larceny, as bailee, of $20, belonging to John Moore. The evidence was that the prosecutor gave his horse and wagon into the possession of the defendant, and advanced him $20 with which to buy goods for speculation. There was no certain compensation fixed by the parties, but the defendant was to give the prosecutor from his profits as much as he deemed sufficient. He of course was expected to return the horse and carriage, and he did so; but he was expected to spend the money as he thought best, was therefore not bound to return it, and was therefore not a bailee of the money; he did not return the money, but was not guilty of larceny as bailee. Verdict not guilty.

Margaret McLaughlin pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of table cloths and other goods, valued at $53, belonging to William P. Jenkins, with whom she lived in service.

Herman Mann pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny, as bailee, of $43. He was salesman in a dry goods house, and appropriated to his use this money, that he had collected in the name of his employers.

Henry Jones pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary. He broke into the residence of Herman Weiber one night; but was caught before he had stolen anything.

Hugh De Moran and Arthur Vance were charged with the larceny of $20, belonging to Martin J. Sheban. The evidence proved that the defendants went to the store No. 928 Spring Garden street, and De Moran went into the store, while Vance called the attention of the lady in charge to the street window; finding an opportunity, De Moran took the money from the drawer and ran; Vance also ran, but was soon caught. No money was found upon him. De Moran was afterwards arrested and some money was found upon him. This defendant acknowledged his guilt before the Alderman. Verdict not guilty as to Vance, on account of a want of evidence to prove guilty knowledge or intention; and guilty as to De Moran.

David L. Carpenter plead guilty to a charge of assault and battery upon his wife, Virginia Carpenter. On the morning of April 20, the husband and wife exchanged angry remarks, she broke dishes, and he laid violent hands upon her. The Judge told Mr. Carpenter that, though his wife might have faults, she was a woman, and as such was under the protection of the law, and that the law would punish any violence inflicted upon her person. He was ordered to pay a fine of $20 and the costs.

Frederick Peffley was charged with assault and battery upon Elizabeth Smartell. It was alleged that the defendant struck the prosecutrix with a brick. The defense set up that the prosecutrix attacked the defendant, and in the scuffle she fell, not being struck by the defendant. On trial. White for defendant.

George Thomas, convicted of arson, whose case was before reported, was sentenced to two years and six months in the Eastern Penitentiary.

A MINIATURE VOLCANO.—Among the numerous experiments which may be made with Ruhmkorff's machine, there is a remarkable one imagined by M. Chautard, Professor of Natural Philosophy at Nancy. A quantity of flowers of sulphur is mixed with a small proportion of iron filings, or, better still, with iron reduced by hydrogen, in which case it is in quite an impalpable state; zinc and copper filings may also be added in small quantities. The mixture, which must be as complete as possible, is then thrown on a pane of glass or on a dry brick, so as to form a heap two or three centimetres high, and much longer than it is broad. If the ends of the wires of Ruhmkorff's machine be now inserted into the heap, so as to be two or three centrimetres' distance from each other, and the current made to pass through, a violent explosion of the mass takes place, a sort of crater is formed, whence magnificent sheaves of fire will be seen to issue, much resembling the bouquet of fireworks, and, like it, displaying different colors. It is in reality a miniature volcano, with subterranean noises, and ejection of boiling lava.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, June 20, 1867.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were steady. Government bonds continue in fair demand. June 7·30s sold at 106¼, no change; and July, '65, 5-20s, 109¼, a slight advance; 106⅞ was bid for August 7·30s; 110¼ for '62 5-20s; 106⅝ for '64 5-20s; and 107 for '65 5-20s. City loans were dull; new issue sold at 98½, no change; and old do. at 93¾, a decline of ¼.

Railroad shares were inactive. Camden and Amboy sold at 132, an advance of ½; Pennsylvania Railroad at 52⅝, no change; and Reading at 53⅜, a decline of ⅛.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 65 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 17½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 26½ for Spruce and Pine; 44 for Chesnut and Walnut; and 12½ for Hestonville.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Central National sold at 125; 135 was bid for First National; 113½ for Third National; 105 for Seventh National; 137 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 55 for Commercial; and 100 for Northern Liberties.

Canal shares were unchanged. Morris Canal sold at 56. 30 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 47½ for Lehigh Navigation; 18 for Susquehanna Canal; and 56½ for Delaware Division.

The Money Market continues moderately active. Call loans are obtained upon Government securities in large sums at 5@6 per cent.; on stock collaterals 7 per cent. is still the prevailing rate. First-class commercial paper at short date is placed at 7@8 per cent. per annum discount.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 138; 11 A. M., 137⅞; 12 M., 137⅞; 1 P. M., 137⅞, a decline of ⅜ on the closing price last evening.

—The Managers of the Specie Basis Mining Company give notice that the interest coupons of the bonds due June 20 will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 334 Walnut street; foreign holders of bonds at the banking house of Glenn & Co., London.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

$7000 Pa 6s, 2 series......101⅞

FIRST BOARD.

$500 5-20s '65.Jy.cp	109⅞	8 sh Morris Cl	56
$400 U S 7-30s.Je	106⅜	100 sh Read R....b30.	53⅜
$1000 Mor & E l m 7s	94	100 sh Penna R	52⅝
$500 N Penna 6s	89	8 do	52⅝
26 sh Cent Nat Bk	125	6 do	52⅝
1 sh Cam & Am	132		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¼@112⅝; do. 1862, 110¼@110⅝; do., 1864, 106⅝@107; do., 1865, 106⅞@107¼; do., 1865, new, 109⅛@109⅜; do. 5s, 10-40s, 100@100¼; do. 7·30s, Aug., 106⅛@106⅜; do., June, 106⅛@106⅜; do., July, 106⅛@106⅜; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119⅛; do., July, 1864, 118⅞@119⅛; do. August, 1864, 118⅛@118⅜; do., October, 1864, 117⅛@117⅜; do., December, 1864, 116⅞@117¼; do., May, 1865, 116⅛@116⅜; do., Aug., 1865, 115⅛@115⅜; do., September, 1865, 114⅝@115⅛; October, 1865, 114⅛@114⅜; Gold, 137⅞@137⅞. Silver, 131@133.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 112⅛@112⅜; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 110⅛@110⅜; do., 1864, 106⅞@107; do., 1865, 107@107¼; do. new, 109⅛@109⅜; 5s, 10-40s, 100@100¼; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 106⅛@106⅜; do., 2d series, 106⅛@106⅜; 3d series, 106⅛@106⅜; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 17; May, 1865, 16¼; August, 1865, 15¼; September, 1865, 14¾; October, 1865, 14¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, June 20.—Bark—The stock is light, and No. 1 Quercitron is in fair demand. We quote at $42 ℔ ton.

There is no shipping demand for Flour, and the home consumers purchase only enough to supply present necessities. Sales of a few hundred bbls. at $8@8·75 ℔ bbl. for superfine; $9@10 for extras; $9·75@11 for Northwestern extra family, a decline; $11@13 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do.; $13@14 for California; and $14@16 for fancy brands, according to quality. 100 bbls. Rye Flour sold at $6·75@7. 500 bbls. Brandywine Corn Meal were taken on private terms.

There is no improvement in the Wheat Market, and in the absence of sales we quote Pennsylvania red at $2·10@2·60, and California at $2·75@2·80. Rye ranges from $1·40 to $1·45 ℔ bush. for Pennsylvania. Corn is dull, but we continue yesterday's quotations; sales of 8000 bush. yellow afloat at $1·06, and in the cars and from store at $1·04@1·05. Oats have again advanced; sales of 3000 bush. Pennsylvania at 80c.

Whisky—Holders ask 35c. ℔ gallon, in bond.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA......JUNE 27.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M......70 | 11 A. M......80 | 2 P. M......85

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Ham. ship Electric, Junge, 3 days from New York, in ballast to Workman & Co.
Schr Home, Wilson, 10 days from Portsmouth, with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.
Schrs Sons of Malta, Croisby, 12 days from Chowan River, with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Co.
Schr Express, Wallace, from Dorchester.
Schr Black Diamond, Young, from Providence.
Schr R. Carleton, Harrington, from Providence.
Schr Viola, Treworgy, from Providence.
Schr Mary Anna, Adams, from Norwich.
Schr R. H. Daley, Saunders, from New London.
Schr Sarah Helen, Rowe, from New London.
Schr Mary and Caroline, Smith, from Bridgeport.
Schr E. Matthews, McElwee, from Boston.
Schr S. H. Sharp, Webb, from Boston.
Schr W. G. Audenried, Hewitt, from Boston.
Schr West Dennis, Crowell, from Boston.
Schr N. C. Paine, Doane, from Boston.
Schr A. S. Cannon, Cobb, from Boston.
Schr W. W. Marcy, Champion, from Boston.
Schr A. M. Lee, Taylor, from Boston.
Schr D. E Wolfe, Dole, from Lynn.
Schr Sarah Ceres, Trefethen, from Dover.
Schr J. Lancaster, Williams, from East Cambridge.
Schr T. Lake, Adams, from Cambridge.
Schr Seal Podgett, from Salem.
Schr M. Tilton, Fritzinger, from Salem.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

MEMORANDA.

Ships Saranak, Turley; Semiramis, Gerrish; and K. Davenport, Otis, for Philadelphia, at Liverpool 8th instant.
Barque Linda, Howard, for Philadelphia, sailed from Gravesend 8th inst.
Barque Deveronside, Mutch, hence, at Cronstadt 1st instant.
Brig Ellen, Ashcroft, hence, at Londonderry 4th inst.
Brig G. S. Berry, Bradley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 11th inst.
Brig Tempest, Wilson, hence for Bangor, at Holmes' Hole 18th inst., and sailed again.
Brig A. F. Larrabee, Carlisle, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bangor 17th inst.
Brig Gilmore Meredith, Pendleton, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 18th inst.
Schr Camilla, Hurlbut, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 15th inst.
Schrs G. Fales, Nickerson, and J. C. Patterson, Whittaker, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 18th instant.
Schr Silver Lake, Matthews, hence, at Portsmouth 15th inst.
Schr W. P. Phelps, Cranmer, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 18th inst.
Schr J. Goodspeed, hence for Manchester, at Newport 18th inst.
Schr C. S. Edwards, Gandy, hence for Salem, at Holmes' Hole 18th inst.
Schrs R. S. Dean, Cook, and A. M. Edwards, Hinson, hence, at Pawtucket 18th inst.
Schrs W. H. Mitchell, Cole, from Shulee, and M. P. Hudson, Hudson, from Boston, both for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 17th inst.
Schrs Village Queen, Tillotson; Wave Crest, Young; American Eagle, Shaw; A. Pharo, Shourds; and F. Burritt, Dewey, hence, at Providence 18th inst.
Schr Trade Wind, Corson, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 17th inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Arrived, Fr. steam frigate Themis, Ribourt, from Martinique.
Steamship The Queen, Grogan, from Liverpool.
Ship Resolute, Freeman, from Liverpool.
Barque Gen. Havelock, Cawse, from Foochow.
Barque Primo, Debarbieri, from Cardiff.
Barque Schlosser, Muller from Bremen.
Brig F. Lewry, Lewry, from Port Talbot, W.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The President and the Country.

From the Tribune.

Certain newspapers differ with the course of the *Tribune* in reference to the opinion of Mr. Stanbery, because we are "too radical." We do not strive to please or displease what is called the radical sentiment. We presume we occasionally do both. We endeavor to do what is best for truth and liberty, caring little who are pleased. Such differences generally come right in the end. Nothing can wait so long as justice. We denounced Mr. Stanbery's opinion not because we desired to be radical, but because we saw in it an evidence of bad faith towards the country on the part of the President.

We think Congress will meet in July. Leading Republican members have requested a full attendance. The country seems to think that Reconstruction should be settled at once. We trust it will not be an angry meeting. Our friends will come full of earnestness and purpose. They will feel, we fear, as men who have been deceived. In passing the bill, they listened to moderate counsels. We know what a struggle it cost to induce moderation. The struggle will be greater now. Mr. Stevens and his friends, who were defeated in the attempt to place the military power under the control of Grant, will make a bolder effort. We shall have confiscation, perhaps, and land to the negro pressed by a small minority. We do not think it will be wise to make new issues, and we counsel moderation with justice, as we did during the last session. We dread to reopen this question, because with it comes uncertainty and unrest, feverishness, endless and angry discussions. We find a sentiment in the West that has expression in a few miserable, jobbing newspapers—a kind of Thenardier feeling. A number of office-beggars and politicians, calling themselves the Grand Army of the Republic, and meeting in out-of-the-way places with grips and pass-words, are passing resolutions demanding confiscation and farms. This is either knavery or madness. People who want farms work for them. The only class we know that takes other people's property because they want it is largely represented in Sing Sing. The people of this country do not want Sing Sing and Mexican banditti principles introduced into their statesmanship. We can never reconstruct America by the gallows and the deputy-sheriff, and we trust that the spirit of kindness will prevail—especially because this contest is not made by the Southern people. They accepted the Military bill manfully, and have endeavored to act under its provisions. Instead of apathy, and wrath, and discontent, we have found them eager and painstaking in their effort to reorganize their political system under the Military bill. If the work is arrested, they are not to blame; and we have no right to increase the conditions imposed last March. If anything, we should recognize the temper of the South by limiting them. The only issue is with the President of the United States.

We can best understand the magnitude of the President's wrong when we consider what might have been in the South if reconstruction had progressed. As we have shown, the passage of the Military bill was a measure of peace. The country became instantly calm. All old issues seemed to die. The spirit of agitation was hushed, and we walked amid the ruins anxious to build up and adorn. In the South the people addressed themselves to farming and education. In the North we dismissed reconstruction, and discussed our finances, and tariffs, our relations with foreign nations, and the resumption of specie payments. The Administration travelled to the North Pole for the glory of annexation. Trade began to revive, and we looked eagerly for the coming harvests to flood the country with money. We seemed to be a peaceful people. We believed in the triumph of reconstruction in the South.

The negro accepted his new condition with equanimity and patience, anxious to educate himself for his high duty. We saw achieved all that the most enthusiastic patriot ever hoped to see. Successful in war, feared by the nations, victorious over a rebellion aided by the sympathies of foreign monarchies, and so serene in our triumph that we disdained to degrade it by mere man-slaying, as if the valor of a million men could only be satisfied by a rope. All the blessing of triumphant peace seemed suddenly to fall upon us. We looked for a full Electoral College in 1868, and a President who, for the first time in our history, was really the choice of the American people. We believe this might have been done so swiftly, and so well, that when Mr. Colfax called the House together next December he would have found a full Republican delegation from the Southern States standing at the door.

The President is not satisfied with this, and he comes upon the scene to mar it. He may postpone reconstruction, but he cannot stop it. This nation has made up its mind that the republic shall be reunited on the basis of justice. No man can prevent it. Probably it is radical to say so, but we only say what every sensible man in the country believes. We want Congress to come together in the spirit of peace and magnanimity, determined to avoid evil counsels, only doing what is wise and kind. The issue is with the President, and not with the South, and we can best see how much the President has injured the South by looking at the prospect, and then thinking of what might have been if prudence had controlled the councils at Washington.

The Insurrectionary War in Crete.

From the Herald.

Since the extinction of Poland, through the combined action of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, no greater wrong has been perpetrated or permitted in Europe than that which is now being committed in Crete. No one can deny the right of a government to strive to put down rebellion within the circle of its own sovereignty. It is not for us, after the struggle through which we have recently passed, to deny that right. It is extremely difficult to determine how long the insurrectionary struggle must be prolonged before the party in rebellion are entitled to the support and protection of the neighboring States and nations. Four years of practical independence did not reconcile us to the thought of interference in any shape or form by other nations in favor of the South. The Cretan struggle has lasted scarcely a year. Unless, therefore, Crete is to be considered an exceptional case, it is difficult to show reason why Turkey should desist in her endeavors to put down the rebellion in that island. Crete, however, is an exceptional case, and it is precisely for this reason we say that the continuance of this struggle is a grievous wrong to the Cretans, and reflects dishonor on the great contracting powers of Europe. Crete suffered her first great wrong—a wrong out of which all this trouble has sprung—when she was handed over by the allied powers to the Viceroy of Egypt in 1830. Matters were not mended when, after ten years of misrule, she was restored to the Ottoman Government in 1840. The majority of the population are Greek and Christian. Their sympathies are all with the Greeks of the kingdom, their brethren by race and by religion. When the independency of Greece was guaranteed in 1831, Crete ought to have been included; and the neglect of the rights of the Cretans at that time must remain a striking illustration of the selfish and unprincipled character of European diplomacy during the first half of the nineteenth century. It is difficult to believe that the European Governments have been indifferent to the heroic struggle which the Cretans have maintained against their Turkish masters during the last twelve months.

Nothing, we have reason to believe, but the unsatisfactory condition of the Greek kingdom has prevented them from jointly insisting on the annexation of the island to Greece. The Ionian Islands, so recently and so generously handed over by England to the Greek Government, are, it is now notorious, relapsing into anarchy and misrule. Greece, whatever the cause, has hitherto proved herself sadly wanting in recuperative energy. It has not been uniformly and jointly insisted upon by the great powers that Crete should be transferred from the Government of the Porte to the Government of the Greek kingdom, because it has not been clear that Crete would benefit by the change. It may be difficult to say what it is best to do with the unhappy islanders, under the circumstances; but it is now no longer doubtful that the time has fully come when the great powers ought to interfere to prevent this unnecessary and wholesale butchery.

A Summer Session—Congress and the President.

From the Times.

Except in obedience to an obvious necessity, a summer session of Congress is on every ground undesirable. It will be a disturbing element which the trade and industry of the country can ill afford to encounter. It will seem to unsettle everything, whether it actually do so or not. It will excite the fears of the South, whose progress towards reconstruction is most satisfactory, and will for the time paralyze the efforts of those of the Southern leaders who urge the final character of the existing law. And it will afford an opportunity which the advocates of extreme measures will turn to account. Impeachment, confiscation, and penalties and disabilities without number will in turn be ventilated, with the certainty of adding to prevailing irritation, and a probability of mischief to both North and South. These are not contingencies to which the country should be exposed for the gratification of partisan rancor, or to obviate the mere possibility of wrong-doing on the part of the President.

We are not prepared, however, to oppose an early assembling of Congress if the danger which many profess to anticipate actually arise. If the President adopt the opinion of the Attorney-General as his rule of action in the administration of the Reconstruction acts—if he reverse the proceedings of the Commanding Generals and reinstate in office the persons they have removed—if by his orders to the registers he confers the franchise upon classes whom Congress has evidently intended to disqualify—the interference of Congress will be inevitable. If he treat the Southern Governments as lawful Governments and the military authority as a simple police force, in direct contravention of the purposes of Congress, further legislation will be requisite, as well to undo the acts of the President as to render the future interpretation of the law so clear and decisive that no legal ingenuity can affect it. In that case Congress will be held to perform its duty, and no more. The charge that it seeks a pretext for multiplying the disabilities and delaying the admission of the South will fall to the ground. Its action will be vindicated as in harmony with its record, and with the inflexible determination of the States it represents.

But let us first see what the President does, or proposes to do, in regard to the removals which are reported to be under his consideration. The fact that he may disregard the intent of the law is not a reason for assuming that he will violate it. The publication of the Attorney-General's opinion does not form proof that it will be the guide of the Executive policy. So far, it is admitted, the President has interposed no obstacle to the working of the law. The Generals he selected have the confidence of the country, and they have been allowed to be masters of the situation. Is it just to assume that he will henceforward pursue a less discreet course, pregnant as it must be with evil to the section with which he is alleged to unduly sympathize? Is it reasonable to suppose that he will forget his own helplessness as against Congress, and that he will wantonly provoke a renewal of a conflict which must end in his further mortification and discomfiture? We have less faith in his judgment than in his honesty, but we are not prepared to believe him ready to interrupt the present working of the Reconstruction law in a manner that would at once provoke and justify the resentment of Congress. And, therefore, we deem it better to wait for the occasion that would warrant a reassembling of that body rather than to anticipate its occurrence, and to make that anticipation the basis of more stringent legislation.

An answer to this suggestion is ready, we are aware. Congress adjourned to the 3d of July, and it must meet then or await the commencement of the regular session in December. In the five intervening months, we shall be told, the President may do as he pleases without let or hindrance from the law-making power. The possibilities of such a period, in view of the President's known desires, ought not to be ignored; and if a July session were the only means of guarding against them, it and its attendant mischief might be borne with patience. There is, however, an easy and effectual method of providing for this form of peril. Congress may formally assemble in July and adjourn subject to the call of the chief officer of either Chamber. If this be done, the disposition attributed to the President will be completely thwarted: he will realize the folly of attempting what Congress may at any moment set aside. The country, too, will find in the restrained temper of Congress the best evidence of its strength, and the movement towards reconstruction in the South will be strengthened by the assurance thus given that the law as it stands, and as now interpreted by the Generals in command, fulfils all the requirements of the Republican party.

On the supposition that this the more moderate view does not prevail, and that a July session be proceeded with as a means of obviating bad faith and possible difficulty, it is exceedingly desirable that the proviso which the telegraph represents Mr. Fessenden to have suggested, should regulate the proceedings of the session. Mr. Fessenden will attend, the telegraph says, with the understanding that the business shall be restricted to the consideration of amendments to the Reconstruction acts, rendered necessary by the statements of the Attorney-General. He will not attend if impeachment and other extreme projects are to be topics of discussion. Such a limitation would prevent the exciting and injurious effects which must otherwise attend a summer session, while it will in no respect hinder full and conclusive action in regard to the powers of the military commanders and the operation of the reconstruction scheme.

A Session of Congress in July.

From the Herald.

There is now a probability of an extra session of Congress in July. It is reported that Senator Wade and the leading Congressmen and other Republicans with him in the excursion party telegraphed General Schenck, of the Congressional Committee at Washington, to advise all Republican members to be present in July. Other movements as well in the Republican party and among its leaders show that there is a desire, if not a fixed purpose, to have a session at that time. The object is said to be to remove all legal obstructions to the reconstruction of the Rebel States, thus evidently referring to the official opinions of the Attorney-General as tending to obstruct reconstruction. We think it very unfortunate that the work of reconstruction, which was going on well, and promising early restoration to the South, should be retarded either by the action of the military commanders or by the legal quibbling of the Executive.

It would be much better to have reconstruction accomplished under the present acts without any further action by Congress, and by the time Congress would assemble in December; but if there are obstructions in the way we hope that body will promptly remove them. Early reconstruction is the great necessity of the country. Commerce, the industrial interests of the country, the national finances, political harmony—all demand speedy restoration. There is, however, another question scarcely less urgently demanding the attention of Congress, and that is in regard to the national banks. The condition of these institutions, and the trouble they will bring upon the country if permitted to exist, call for immediate attention. If there be an extra session in July the reconstruction matter can soon be disposed of, and then we hope Congress will proceed to overhaul the national banks and repeal the act creating them.

The Theatres and the Critics.

From the World.

Certain callow critics continue to cry over and declaim against the decadence and degeneracy of the drama in this city. They evidently take their tone from a city journal which is notoriously so poor authority in matters theatrical, that not one of the leading places of amusement considers the paper worth advertising in, which was obliged itself to advertise for critics to "do" Ristori in its columns; which ignores the season in the Academy of Music, and prints panegyrics upon the performances at "Tony Pastor's Opera House;" and which never knows when Edwin Booth plays "Hamlet" or "Richelieu," but keeps its readers fully informed about the doings of Messrs. Griffin & Christy's Minstrels. With regard to the critics, who are captious about the *Black Crook*, and who mourn over the decay of the legitimate drama, it is noticeable that they all think that "Mr. Augustin Daly's well-known version of *Leah*" is a most commendable affair, and that *Shamus O'Brien*, introducing Mr. Dan Bryant and an Irish jig to music composed by Mr. John Brougham, ought to draw the best of houses. When Booth was playing the legitimate drama last winter, and Dawison and other theatrical stars were doing their best to gratify the public, we do not remember that these critics much commended public taste in patronizing these actors, nor that the criticisms of their playing were especially elaborate or profound. But the real place of the spectacular drama has not yet been set down by competent critics. Managers, to whom public taste is chiefly an affair of greenbacks as they hit it, or poverty as they do not, have discovered that spectacles like the *Black Crook* pay. Yet few competent observers will deny that the *Black Crook* is a means of culture to a majority of the people who see it. The eye as well as the ear is to be educated and gratified, and if the importers of this play were to bring out next year Shakespeare's *Antony and Cleopatra*, which is now so splendid a success on the boards of the Princess' Theatre in London, and is successful mainly because it is presented solely as a superb spectacle, it would be not less popular in this city, and would show that Shakespeare himself may gain new friends and admirers if the "sensational" and "spectacular" are added to his text. Messrs. Booth and Stuart were apt enough when they appealed to precisely this public taste in their magnificent revivals of *Hamlet* and the *Merchant of Venice*.

We take the following list of the plays presented in London June 4, to show that public taste at present demands the same sort of performances in London that are now popular in this city:—

Royal Italian Opera.—Don Carlos, "with new scenery, costumes, and decorations."
Her Majesty's Theatre.—Fidelio.
Drury Lane.—That Ras'al Jack. The Great City.
Haymarket.—Perfection. Wild Goose (Lester Wallack's "Rosedale").
Princess'.—Anthony and Cleopatra.
Lyceum.—Bamboozling. The Duke's Motto.
Olympic.—The Best Way. The Liar. Patter versus Clatter.
Adelphi.—Garibaldi in Sicily. Dora. Going to the Derby.
Holborn.—My Turn Next. Flying Scud.
Prince of Wales.—A Game of Romps. Caste.

Not much of Shakespeare, and that only spectacularly, and nothing of Sheridan, or Colman, or Dryden, or Bulwer, and nothing "legitimate;" only such plays as pay, and please the public taste.

Paris, at present, is playing to all the world now represented at the Exposition. The following is a list of the plays in the leading theatres on the night of June 3:—

Theatre Francais.—L'Aventuriere.
Opera Comique.—Mignon.
Odeon.—Le Testament de Cesar Girodot. les Deux Jeunesses.
Theatre Lyrique.—Romeo et Juliette.
Vaudeville.—La Dame aux Camelias.
Varietes.—La Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein.
Gymnase.—Les Idees de Mme. Aubray.
Palais Royal.—La Vie Parisienne. l'Orphelin de la Chine.
Gaite.—Le Testament de la Reine Elisabeth.
Ambigu.—La Bouquetiere des Innocens.
Folies Dramatiques.—Les Voyageurs pour l'Exposition.
Th Imperial du Chatelet.—Cendrillon.
Beaumarchais.—Les Bandits de la Moselle.
Folies Marigny.—Bu... qui s'avance! En classe, Mesdemoiselles!
Fantaisies Parisiennes.—Le Calife de Bagdad, l'Arbre enchante, les Defauts de Jacotte.
Theatre Dejazet.—Les Pres Saint Gervais.
Theatre des Menus Plaisirs.—Un tas de Betises.
Theatre des Nouveautes.—L'Isle des Sirenes.
Delassemens Comiques.—Le Marquis de Bel Œil.
Theatre Lafayette.—Une Greve des Blanchisseuses, Qui donne aux pauvres prete a Dieu.
Cirque de l'Imperatrice (Champs Elysees).—Exercices equestres.

To these may be added Prestidigitation by Houdin, Blind Tom, and the peculiar performances of the Jardin Mabille and the Jardin des Fleurs. Nothing of Racine or Molière, but a great deal of *Cendrillon*, *Camille*, and the enchantments of the Arabian Nights. New York loses nothing, at any rate, by comparison with London or Paris.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION

HARRISBURG, April 16, 1867.—The "Republican State Convention" will meet at the "Herdic House," in Williamsport, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and to initiate proper measures for the ensuing State canvass.

As heretofore, the Convention will be composed of Representative and Senatorial Delegates, chosen in the usual way, and equal in number to the whole of the Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly.

By order of the State Central Committee.

F. JORDAN, Chairman.
GEORGE W. HAMERSLEY, } Secretaries.
J. ROBLEY DUNGLISON, }
5 20 31t

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1867.

A General Meeting of the Stockholders of The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of June next, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration and deciding upon amendments of the Third and Fifth of the Articles of Association of the said Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors.
5 28 tJ29 W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS. JUNE 1, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this office, No. 20 S. SEVENTH Street, until noon of the 1st day of July, for the sale to the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works of the Stock in the Germantown, Richmond, Manyunk, and Southwark and Moyamensing Gas Companies, to be used as investments for the Sinking Fund of said Companies.

6 4 1m BENJAMIN S. RILEY, Cashier.

GEORGE W. FORD, DOCK STREET, one door below Third, collects Bounty, Pension; Ration Money, and all claims against the Government. For a speedy settlement, call on Mr. FORD, who is well versed with all the details of the business. 6 12 1m

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Cutaneous Eruptions, as Blotches, Pimples, Boils, etc., are quickly removed by a short course of these remedies: the Ointment gives a clearness and transparency to the complexion, while the Pills purify the blood of all those humors which, otherwise seeking outlet, force themselves to the surface and disfigure the face and neck with such unsightly blotches, pimples, etc. No toilet table should be without the Ointment.

Sold by all Druggists. 6 11tuths6t

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

SPRING AND SUMMER

FASHIONS

OF

BONNETS
HATS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
RIBBONS
BRIDAL WREATHS,
LACES,
ORNAMENTS,
FRAMES
ETC. ETC. ETC

NOW OPEN

THE ABOVE SPLENDID STOCK

OF

MILLINERY GOODS,

AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF

MAD'LLE KEOGH,

No. 904 WALNUT St.,

WHOSE ELEGANT SHOW ROOMS have already been visited by numerous purchasers; and she respectfully announces that she is constantly receiving NEW STYLES, and selling always at LOW PRICES.

MOURNING MILLINERY

RECEIVES AT HER ESTABLISHMENT MOST SPECIAL ATTENTION, AND THEREFORE SHE OFFERS THE BEST STOCK OF

MOURNING BONNETS

IN THE CITY.

MAD'LLE KEOGH,

4 11 thstu3m] NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING BONNETS,

AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

3 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.

Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18¼

237.—LADIES ABOUT LEAVING THE city for the Summer can find a large and handsome assortment of Velvet and Cord Edge Dress Trimming Ribbons, in all the desirable shades for Summer Dress Trimming. We sell these ribbons by the piece at less than jobbers' prices.

6 6 thstu 12t MARKLAND, No. 237 SOUTH St.

237.—STRAW GOODS! STRAW GOODS!—We have received from recent auction sales a large and fine assortment of Hats and Bonnets, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, which we are selling at a greater reduction than ever before offered, wholesale and retail.

6 6 thstu 12t MARKLAND, No. 237 SOUTH St.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628 HOOP SKIRTS, 628
HOPKINS' "OWN MAKE."
PRICES REDUCED!!!

It affords us much pleasure to announce to our numerous patrons and the public, that in consequence of a slight decline in Hoop Skirt material, together with our increased facilities for manufacturing, and a strict adherence to BUYING and SELLING for CASH, we are enabled to offer all our JUSTLY CELEBRATED HOOP SKIRTS at REDUCED PRICES. And our Skirts will always, as heretofore, be found in every respect more desirable, and really cheaper than any single or double spring Hoop Skirt in the market, while our assortment is unequalled.

Also, constantly receiving from New York and the Eastern States full lines of low priced Skirts, at very low prices; among which is a lot of Plain Skirts at the following rates:—15 springs, 55c.; 20 springs, 65c.; 25 springs, 75c.; 30 springs, 85c.; 35 springs, 95c.; and 40 springs, $1·00.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. Wholesale and retail, at the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Emporium, No. 628 ARCH Street, below Seventh.

6 10 3m rp WILLIAM T. HOPKINS

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865,'66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Erricsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

Carpetings, Canton Mattings, Oil Cloths.
Great Variety, Lowest Cash Prices.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
NO. 807 CHESNUT STREET,
(Below the Girard House).

WATCHES JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,

NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA'

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC.

ICE PITCHERS in great variety.

A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 1¼p

FRENCH CLOCKS.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Have just received per steamship Europe, an invoice of

MANTLE CLOCKS,

Purchased in Paris since the opening of the Exposition, which for beauty of design and workmanship, cannot be excelled, and they are offered at prices which invite competition. 5 28¼

JOHN BOWMAN,

No. 704 ARCH Street.

PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

SILVER AND PLATEDWARE

Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for

TRIPLE PLATE, A NO. 1. [5

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,

No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully select stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES
EVERY DESCRIPTION suitable for
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16?

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

Manufacturers of

Gold and Silver Watch Cases.

And Wholesale Dealers in

AMERICAN WATCH CO.'S,
HOWARD & CO.'S,
And TREMONT
AMERICAN WATCHES
4 3 NO. 22 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 1¾ SOLID SILVER-WARE

MUSICAL BOXES

Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—

"When the Swallows Homeward Fly."
"Evening Song to the Virgin."
"La Marseillaise."
"Home, Sweet Home."
"Faust Waltz," etc. etc.

Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas. Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by

FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, etc.,
11 11smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply Families at their Country Residences with every description of

FINE GROCERIES, TEAS ETC. ETC.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
11 7¼rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

GARFIELD'S

SUPERIOR CIDER VINEGAR

Warranted free from all POISONOUS ACIDS.

For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents,

PAUL & FERGUSON,
8 4 19 3m8 NO. 18 NORTH WATER ST.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE,

Late No. 1012 Chesnut street, have removed their

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS

To No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,

UP STAIRS. 4 20 3m

REMOVED.

OUR BEDDING STORE

IS REMOVED

FROM THE OLD STAND TO

No. 11 South NINTH Street.

5 27 R. L. KNIGHT & SON.

BILLIARD ROOMS.

BIRD. BIRD. BIRD.

After several months' preparation, Mr. C. BIRD has opened his new and spacious establishment for the entertainment of his friends, and the public in general, at Nos. 605 and 607 ARCH Street.

The first and second floors are fitted up as Billiard Rooms, and furnished with twelve first-class tables, while the appurtenances and adornments comprise everything which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of the players. In the basement are four new and splendid Bowling Alleys, for those who wish to develope their muscle in anticipation of the base-ball season. A Restaurant is attached, where everything in the edible line can be had of the best quality, and at the shortest notice. The following well-known gentlemen have been secured as Assistants, and will preside over the various departments:—

PRESS. O. WOODNUTT,
SAMUEL DOUGLASS,
JOHN HOOD,
WILLIAM E. GILLMORE,
HENRY W. DUNCAN,
PHILIP GRUMBRECHT, Restaurateur.

While Mr. BIRD will hold a careful supervision over all. He ventures to say that, taken all in all, there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia approaching this establishment in completeness of arrangement and attention to the comfort of the public.

6 18 1m C. BIRD, Proprietor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A KEY TO THE

BANKRUPT ACT.

THE BANKRUPT ACT.

Printed from the Official Copy, Annotated, Digested, and provided with a copious Index, for the easy and convenient reference of the Legal Profession, and of Business Men. By G. MORGAN ELDRIDGE, of the Philadelphia Bar. Octavo, paper covers, price 50 cents cloth, $1.

A most perfect, complete, and comprehensive work, embodying all that it is essential to know on this all engrossing subject. It is well worthy the careful study of every citizen of the United States, and the more so from the fact that in certain cases power is given the creditor to force his debtor into involuntary bankruptcy.

Sent to any address, postage paid, on receipt of price, by

JOHN E. POTTER & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
NOS. 614 AND 617 SANSOM STREET,
5 30 thstu12t Philadelphia.

"WOMAN'S WORK IN THE CIVIL WAR."—No other work can compare with this in the extent and completeness of its sketches, or the accuracy of its statements. It is prepared under the sanction and approval of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and is, therefore, the standard work on the subject. The variety of its sketches gives it a charm that causes every reader to be interested and delighted with it. Our terms are liberal, and the demand for the work is so great that energetic agents easily make from $150 to $200 per month. The work is just issued and the field is new.

Energetic men and ladies wanted to canvass the city of Philadelphia, and other towns. Address or call on ZIEGLER, McCURDY & CO.,
No. 501 CHESNUT Street,
5 22 1m Philadelphia, Pa.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

J. WM. HOFMANN,

NO. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

HOSIERY GOODS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY OF ENGLISH AND GERMAN MANUFACTURES, For Ladies', Gents', and Children's Wear,

LADIES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.
MISSES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.
GENTS' MERINO, MERINO GAUZE, COTTON, AND HEAVY ALL-WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
YOUTHS' MERINO COTTON, AND MERINO GAUZE SHIRTS 3 5 tuths

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27¼rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11¼ No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

THE GREAT PACIFIC LINE.

The Union Pacific Railroad Co.'s First Mortgage Bonds—Are They Secure?

This is the first question with every investor. It is not doubted that the great Pacific line will be finished at an early day. The entire cost of the whole road is not expected to vary much from $110,000,000f exclusive of equipment, and of this sum Government furnishes $50,000,000 of United States Six Per Cent. Bonds, which are equal to money, for which it takes a Second Mortgage as security, and makes a donation of over 20,000,000 acres of land, while the Company's own First Mortgage Bonds to an additional $50,000,000 may be issued in addition to the stock subscription, thus providing ample means for the completion of this road. Ten thousand men are now cutting their way through and over the Sierra Nevadas of California, coming east, and the track from Omaha west is being laid more rapidly than was ever before known in the history of railroad building. 345 miles are finished and fully equipped with locomotives, etc., and the cars are running over it, and the remaining distance to the Rocky Mountains, making 517 miles, is under contract to be done by September 1 of the present year. If a company which has already shown so much energy, and which is known to include many of the largest capitalists of the country, *could* fail in completing what they have begun, the work would not stop. The present trouble with the Indians shows that there is no way to *pacify* that region of country but to *civilize* it, and there is no civilizer like the locomotive and the population and business that follow in its train.

General Sherman says the United States Government could well afford to build the whole road, and would make money by the operation. It is an indispensable national necessity, and, by advancing fifty million dollars in its own bonds, and by a donation of 12,800 acres of land per mile, the Government *practically guarantees its completion*, for it cannot afford to stop short of it. But the Union Pacific Railroad Company is in itself a strong corporation. Many of its members are railroad builders of large experience, and they have paid in five millions of their own money on the work already done, as a part of the capital stock. On this stock they doubtless expect to secure liberal dividends, but which, of course, can be paid only after the interest on the bonded debt is provided for. Shrewd, practical business men, like those who are engaged in this enterprise as directors and stockholders, who are never known as speculators, do not make such investments without careful examination, and with full assurance of their value.

On the line of 517 miles from Omaha to the base of the Rocky Mountains, now nearly completed, and on which over twenty million dollars have already been expended, the Union Pacific Company is permitted by law to issue its First Mortgage Bonds only to the same amount which it receives from the Government, viz, $16,000 per mile, amounting to $8,272,000. The net earnings of the finished portion of the road during the month of May were *more than four times* the interest on the Company's bonds issued upon it; and as each section is done, these earnings must show a proportionate increase. If so much is earned on the local business of these sections *now*, what may we not expect when the grand line of near 1800 miles is open to the Pacific in 1870, when it will receive the great tide of travel and business which will flow over it to the vast mining regions not yet developed—to California and the whole western coast of the North American continent, and going further yet, to China and Japan? The road will have no competitor, and the Company can charge such rates as will be profitable to themselves, and yet be economical to the public.

Does it need any argument beyond the plain statement of facts to show that the First Mortgage Bonds of such a road are entitled to take the very highest rank among our public securities? We believe they will certainly do it as soon as they are generally known; and already very considerable amounts are daily subscribed for. As the interest on these bonds is six per cent. in gold, the price at which they are now offered (90 cents on the dollar) makes them pay an interest of nine per cent. to the holder.

BEST THINGS IN PUNCH AND FUN.

AN ANSWER.

Sabbatarian (to Sunday-Shopman):—"But if you don't keep the Sabbath, my friend, you don't keep the law—and then what do you keep?"

Shopman:—"A wife and seven little 'uns."

A STRIKING IDEA.

Martha Jane:—"Now, Jimmy, if you do that again, I'll go and tell yer mother."

Matilda Ann:—"No! that's no good—slap 'is 'ead, and let 'im tell 'is mother!"

—Why is a franc fresh from the mint like grass just cut down? Because it's new monnaie (mown hay).

THEATRICAL.

—Why ought hen houses to be built upon Shakesperian principles? Because they ought to "have their egg-sits and their entrances."

NATURAL HISTORY.

—Miss Bateman, who has recently married Dr. Crow, is about to return to England. We commend this fact to the editor of "Land and Water;" we had no idea that Crows were migratory.

WISDOM.

By a Commonplace Philosopher.

—Some thoughts can never bear fruit in action. You cannot, for instance, raise cucumbers in a frame of mind.

In spite of the assertions of human pride, the operations of science are limited. The electric telegraph, that triumph of science, cannot communicate ordinary intelligence to a fool.

Use is indeed second nature. The rattle of a thousand trains fails to awaken the confirmed railway-sleeper.

With some minds logic is utterly powerless. The delicate point of an argument will fail to pick a periwinkle out of its shell.

A FORMER NEWSPAPER CARRIER. — Hon. George C. Gortham, who has been nominated by the Republicans for Governor of California, was twenty years ago a news-carrier in New London, Conn., getting his schooling and paying his way by his own exertions. He has been an editor and a lawyer, and is at present Clerk of the Supreme Court of California.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE WORKINGMEN IN CONVENTION.—A meeting of workingmen was held last evening, at Harmony Hall, for the purpose of organizing a workingman's ticket, to be voted for at the coming election. Mr. J. Finn was called to the chair, and Mr. William Ross was appointed Secretary.

The chairman stated the object of the meeting to be to devise plans by which the interests of the working classes should be protected. The workingmen do not intend in this movement to identify themselves with either of the old political parties. He was opposed, however, to a third party. He then moved that a committee of ten be appointed to draft resolutions for the government of the workingmen, to be acted on at the next meeting. The motion gave rise to a long debate, but finally prevailed. After appointing the committee the meeting adjourned, to reassemble at the call of the committee.

GOING TO THE WILLIAMSPORT CONVENTION.—The conferees of the Senatorial District composed of Delaware, Chester, and Montgomery counties assembled yesterday at the Farmers' Market, for the purpose of selecting two Senatorial Representatives to the Republican Convention to be held at Williamsport on the 26th instant. The following-named gentlemen were present:—

Delaware—James J. Lewis, Frederick Fairlamb, and Dr. William Taylor; Chester—W. Darlington, Joshua Kames, and W. E. Barber; Montgomery—Lloyd Jones, Charles Kugler, and John H. Bringhurst.

Captain John T. Potts, of Chester, and O. F. Bullett, of Chester, were elected.

The delegates were instructed by the conference to vote for the Hon. William Butler for Supreme Judge.

ARRESTED.—A short time since THE EVENING TELEGRAPH recorded the trial of a young man who robbed a number of boarding-houses. It was then stated that he was the dupe of a professional, and had been led into stealing for the first time. The detectives knew the leading spirit of the transactions, and were aware that he had fled the city, but they did not give up all hope of getting him, and bided their time. Last evening Detectives Tryon and Henderson succeeded in arresting him, at a house No. 714 Race street. He is known as Charles Hill, alias Charles Lay, and it is said he robbed upwards of twenty houses. The boarding-house keepers will have an opportunity of seeing Charles to-day at the Mayor's office.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—The inaugural exercises of the Teachers' Institute of the city and county of Philadelphia will take place at the Central High School at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. Mayor McMichael, Edward Shippen, Esq., President of the School Controllers, Professor C. J. Stille, of the University, and other distinguished gentlemen, are expected to take part in the ceremonies.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES........4·28 | MOON RISES........9·48
SUN SETS........7·34 | HIGH WATER........3·38

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WILLIAM C. KENT,
THOMAS E. ASHMEAD,
CHARLES WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Columbia	Glasgow	New York	May 31
Propontis	Liverpool	Philada	June 1
Saxonia	Hamburg	New York	June 2
W Metropolis	Southampton	New York	June 5
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	June 5
Nestorian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 6
Chicago	Liverpool	New York	June 7
Melita	Liverpool	Philada	June 8
City of N. York	Liverpool	New York	June 8
China	Liverpool	Boston	June 8
Wm. Penn	London	New York	June 8

FOR EUROPE.

Bremen	New York	Bremen	June 20
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	June 22
Louisiana	New York	Liverpool	June 22
Cella	New York	London	June 22
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	June 22
Mississippi	New York	Havre	June 22
America	New York	Bremen	June 22
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool	June 26
C. of Boston	New York	Liverpool	June 29
C.of N. York	New York	Liverpool	July 3

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Moro Castle	New York	Havana	June 20
Arizona	New York	California	June 21
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	June 22
Havana	New York	Rio Janeiro	June 22
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	June 22
Merrimac	New York	Rio Janeiro	June 22
J.W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	June —
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	June 20
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	June 29
Tioga	N. Orleans	Philadelphia	June 29
H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	July 2
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	July 2
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	July 16

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig Errichetta, Fillibertti, Gibraltar, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Frigate Bird, Johnson, St. John, N. B., Workman & Co.
Schr W. Wallace, Scull, Marblehead, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Minnesota, Phinney, Hyannis, do.
Schr M. Reppiler, Conover, Portsmouth, Tyler & Co.
Schr R. W. Dillon, Ludlam, Boston, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr E. B. Wheaton, Bonsall, Norwich, Rommel & Hunter.
Schr Nellie Potter, Somers, Danversport, do.
Schr E G. Whilden, Merrick, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr M. Weaver, Weaver, Boston, do.
Schr W. P. Phillips, Somers, Medford, Eastwick & Co.
Schr V. Sharp, Sharp, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Jane N. Baker, Adams, Boston, do.
Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, New Bedford, do.
Schr Gov. Burton, Ludlam, Boston, J. C. Scott & Sons.
Schr Reading RR. No. 47, Reed, Norwich, do.
Schr W. G. Bartlett, Bartlett, Boston, J. J. Dovey & Son.
Schr Eliza Frances, Sawyer, Portland, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr R. Vanneman, Brower, Boston, New York and Schuylkill Coal Co.
Schr Alabama, Vangilder, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr W. Capes, Baker, Cambridgeport, Hammett & Neal.
Schr Adelaide, Crowley, Somerset, Preston Coal Co.
Schr G. Horton, Jameson, Providence, Captain.
St'r H. L. Gaw, Her, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Lookout, Alexander, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig American Union, Smith, 10 days from Matanzas, with sugar to E. C. Knight & Co.

Steamer Mayflower, Robinson, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. M. Baird & Co.

Tug Clyde, Duncan, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship T. J. Southard, Bishop, hence, at Antwerp 6th instant.

Ship R. H. Tucker, Clark, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 5th inst.

Steamship Delaware, Thompson, hence, at Liverpool 5th inst.

Steamship Melita, Sumner, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 8th inst.

Steamship Hendrick Hudson, Howes, for Philadelphia, at Havana 12th inst.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 18th inst.

Steamship Chase, Harding, hence, at Providence 17th inst.

Barque Augustine Kobbe, Carver, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Barque Western Wave, Cook, hence, at Belfast, Ire., 4th inst.

Barque Telegraph, Robinson, hence, at Cronstadt 3d instant.

Barque Hector, Nelson, hence, at Antwerp 6th inst.

Brig Hilma, Peterson, hence, at Queenstown 6th inst.

Brig Delopea, Nelson, hence, at Antwerp 6th inst.

Brig Leonard Myers, Hicks, for Apalachicola and Key West, cleared at New York yesterday.

Brig C. Wesley, Ford, hence, at Boston 18th inst.

Brig L. H. Kimball, Langley, for Philadelphia in 3 days, at Sagua 3d inst.

Schrs J. T. Weaver, Weaver, and Gettysburg, Smith, hence, at Newburyport 17th inst.

Schr Transit, hence, at New London 16th inst.

Schr Ocean Pearl, Pearl, hence, at Newburyport 15th instant.

Schrs J. Buchanan, Kallahan, and Middlesex, Carr, hence, at Washington, D. C., 16th inst.

Schrs H. N. Miller, Miller; M. Fillmore, Chase; and Ontara, Huntley, hence, at Boston 18th inst.

Schrs Hiawatha, Newman, and M. D. Cranmer, Cranmer, hence, at Newburyport 15th inst.

Schr Mindora, Higgins, hence, at Boston 17th inst.

Steamer Mars, Grumley, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Rattlesnake Shoals Lightvessel, off Charleston bar, S. C., has been removed from her station for repairs. A Relief Lightvessel has taken her place. She is schooner rigged; hull, mastheads, and day-mark red. Will show one reflector light (fixed white), and the word "Relief," painted in white letters on each side. Charleston, June 15, 1867.

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS
OR PAIN DESTROYER,

is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor, without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases, and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

CURES:

BURNS,	BOILS,
BRUISES,	STINGS,
LAMENESS	SORE EYES,
SORENESS	BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS,
SPRAINS,	NOSE,
SORE THROAT,	STOMACH.
TOOTHACHE,	
EARACHE,	
NEURALGIA,	
RHEUMATISM	CORNS,
LUMBAGO,	ULCERS,
PILES,	OLD SORES,

And other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice, and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.

The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers, Proprietors and Successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO.,
No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.

Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail........50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail........$1·00
Quarts in bottle........$1·75

Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.
FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions........$10·00
Smaller Family and Travelling cases, with 20 to 28 vials........$5 to $8
Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases........$2 to $5

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,
Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and at BLITHE'S Drug Store, No. 3120 Market street, and by all Druggists. 3 1tuths 6m

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
GRIEL & BROTHER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 28 S. SIXTEENTH Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

All orders promptly attended to, and delivered free of charge to all parts of the city. 5 23 1m

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4-inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS
SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 {rp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,
ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.

Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber, at low prices,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.

Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.

Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.

BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12{

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT.
Successor to R Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24{

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
GIRARD ROW.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
N. W. Cor. Eleventh and Chesnut,
OFFER AT A
GREAT SACRIFICE
WHITE FRENCH BRILLIANTES.
Ladies who have used THESE GOODS will not fail to appreciate them at the prices,
25, 30, 35 Cents.
GIRARD ROW.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GAS STOVES FOR COOKING AND HEATING BY GAS AND AIR COMBINED.

THE JAR!

The Best, the Cheapest, the Surest, the most Reliable, the most easily cleaned, the self-sealing, self-testing, Flexible Cap

CARLISLE JAR.

THE REPEATING LIGHT.
PRICE, 75 CENTS.

PATENT ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

CHARLES BURNHAM & CO.,
NO. 119 SOUTH TENTH STREET,
6 14 1m Corner of Sansom.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand,
2 22} Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON LINE OF
Reading Railroad and Branches

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.

TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co

MANSION HOUSE,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county

WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O.

ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.

LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.

SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.

COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Mrs. M. Rodermel, Harrisburg P. O.

BOYERTOWN SEMINARY
F. H. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks co.

YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
A. U. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.

LITIZ SPRINGS
S. Lichtenthaler & Son Litiz P. O., Lancaster co.

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
A. S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co. [5 6 2m

EXCHANGE HOTEL.
ATLANTIC CITY.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that his house is now open for the season, and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.

Stable room on the premises.

All the comforts of a home can always be found a the Exchange.

GEORGE HAYDAY,
5 28 tuths2m PROPRIETOR.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
WILL OPEN ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26.
FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS
BROWN & WOELPPER,
ATLANTIC CITY,
Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,
6 10 2m Philadelphia.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The above House will be opened on the 1st of JUNE.
For particulars, etc., address

WM. T. CALEB PROPRIETOR,
5 8 tf ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

PITMAN'S, FORMERLY THE UNITED States Hotel, Long Branch, N. J., is now open for the accommodation of families and the public. The lessee feels warranted in saying that it will be kept second to none on the Branch, and hopes to secure the patronage of those who may favor him with their company this season.

C. S. PITMAN,
Formerly of the Stetson House,
6 10 1m LONG BRANCH, N. J.

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, will open for the Summer Season, June 20. Families desiring a quiet home at the seashore, at a moderate price, call or address E. GRIFFITH, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street. Attached to the establishment is a line of coaches for the accommodation of the guests. 6 8 1m

SEA BATHING—NATIONAL HALL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.—This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors. Terms moderate. Children and servants half price.

AARON GARRETSON,
6 6 2m Proprietor.

CARPETINGS.

MATTING WAREHOUSE!
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
Would Call the Attention of the Trade to their Extensive Stock of
CANTON AND COCOA MATTINGS.

FRESH CANTON MATTINGS
AT RETAIL.
WHITE, RED, CHECKED,
AND
FANCY STYLES.
The Largest Assortment in the City.
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 519 CHESNUT STREET,
5 22 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

STRAW GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN STRAW GOODS!
FREEMAN & CO.,
CORNER EIGHTH AND VINE STREETS,
WILL OFFER ON AND AFTER MONDAY,
JUNE 10,

1000 HATS AT 62 CENTS EACH.
1000 HATS AT 75 CENTS EACH.
1000 HATS AT $1·00 EACH.
1000 HATS AT $1·25 EACH.
1000 HATS AT $1·50 EACH.

500 BONNETS AT $1·00 EACH.
500 BONNETS AT $1·25 EACH.
500 BONNETS AT $1·50 EACH.
500 BONNETS AT $1·75 EACH.
500 BONNETS AT $2·00 EACH.

These Goods, just received from Eastern Manufacturers, comprise all the latest Styles and Novelties in PEDAL, COBURG, MILAN, and GLACE.

ALSO, 1000 OF HARDING & CO.'S UNIVERSAL SHADE HATS,
NO. 1 AT $1·00 EACH.
NO. 2 AT $1·10 EACH.
NO. 3 AT $1·25 EACH.

These HATS are suited for the sea-shore, and are unquestionably THE MOST POPULAR SHADE HAT IN THE MARKET. 6 8 12trp

RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE.

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
No. 1225 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

SUBSCRIPTION ONE DOLLAR.
$300,000 PRESENTED TO SUBSCRIBERS.
ONE CASH PRESENT OF $40,000.
ONE CASH PRESENT OF $20,000.
ONE CASH PRESENT OF $10,000.
ONE CASH PRESENT OF $5000.
TWO CASH PRESENTS OF $2500 EACH.

Read full Schedule of Presents below.

EACH CERTIFICATE OF STOCK IS ACCOMPANIED WITH A BEAUTIFUL STEEL-PLATE ENGRAVING, WORTH MORE AT RETAIL THAN THE COST OF CERTIFICATE, AND ALSO INSURES TO THE HOLDER A PRESENT IN THE GREAT DISTRIBUTION.

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY CO.

Is chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, and organized in aid of

THE RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE,
Incorporated by the State of New Jersey, April 8, 1867,

Situate at Riverside, Burlington county, New Jersey, and founded for the purpose of gratuitously educating the sons of deceased Soldiers and Seamen of the United States.

The Board of Trustees consists of the following well-known citizens of Pennsylvania and New Jersey:—

HON. WILLIAM B. MANN,
District Attorney, Philadelphia, Pa.
HON. LEWIS R. BROOMALL,
Ex-Chief Coiner, U. S. Mint, and Recorder of Deeds, Philadelphia, Pa.
HON. JAMES M. SCOVEL, New Jersey.
HON. W. W. WARE, New Jersey
HENRY GORMAN, ESQ.,
Agent Adams' Express, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. E. COE, ESQ.,
Of Joy Coe & Co., Philadelphia.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT WASHINGTON, D. C., April, 18, 1867.—Office of Internal Revenue:—Having received satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of the enterprise conducted by the "Washington Library Company" will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to said Company to conduct such enterprise exempt from all charge, whether from special tax or other duty.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

THE
WASHINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY,

In order that this benevolent object may be successfully accomplished, have issued five series of FINE STEEL-PLATE ENGRAVINGS, which we put on subscription at prices much below their retail value. CERTIFICATES OF STOCK IN THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY will be issued, stamped with the seal of the Company, and signed by the Secretary. (None others genuine.) Any person sending ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR, OR FIVE DOLLARS, or paying the same to our local Agents, will receive, immediately, a fine Steel-Plate Engraving, as set forth below, and as many certificates of stock as the number of dollars paid; insuring ONE PRESENT in our published schedule for EACH CERTIFICATE held.

ONE-DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS.
No. 1—"My Child! My Child!" No. 2—"They're Saved! They're Saved!" No. 3—"Old Seventy-six; or, The Early Days of the Revolution."

TWO-DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS.
No. 1—"Washington's Courtship." No. 2—"Washington's Last Interview with his Mother."

THREE-DOLLAR ENGRAVING.
"HOME FROM THE WAR,"
and Three Certificates of Stock, insuring Three Presents.

FOUR-DOLLAR ENGRAVING.
"THE PERILS OF OUR FOREFATHERS,"
and Four Certificates of Stock, insuring Four Presents.

FIVE-DOLLAR ENGRAVING.
"THE MARRIAGE OF POCAHONTAS,"
and Five Certificates of Stock, insuring Five Presents.

The engravings and certificates will be delivered at our Local Agencies, or sent by mail postpaid, or express, as may be ordered.

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY
WILL AWARD
THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN PRESENTS
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS
ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1867,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.,
OR AT THE INSTITUTE.

SCHEDULE OF PRESENTS.

1 Cash Present	$40,000
1 Cash Present	20,000
1 Cash Present	10,000
1 Cash Present	5,000
2 Cash Presents of $2500 each	5,000
1 Handsome Country Residence, Stable, Grounds, etc., Germantown, Phila.	18,000
1 Double Residence, three-story brick, Camden, N. J.	15,000
1 Coal Depot, Offices, Sheds, and Ground, with business established, No. 1314 Washington avenue, Philadelphia	15,000
1 Country Residence, Riverside, N. J., with Ground, Fruits, etc.	10,000
1 Three-story Cottage, Lot, etc.	5,000
25 Valuable Building Lots, Riverside, $300 each	5,000
1 Elegant Turnout Family Carriage, Span of Horses, Harness, etc., complete	5,000
10 Valuable Building Lots, Riverside, $300 each	3,000
1 Beautiful Silver-grey Horse, 15½ hands high, sired by the celebrated imported Arabian Horse "Caliph;" also, a light Road Wagon, weight 140 pounds, with set of superior Single Harness, Lap Blanket, Whip, etc.	5,000
20 Pianos, $500 each	10,000
20 Melodeons, $225 each	4,500
4 Rosewood Sewing Machines, $250 each	1,000
10 Family Sewing Machines, $100 each	1,000
50 Fine Gold Watches, $200 each	10,000
100 Oil Paintings, by leading artists—aggregate value	10,000
3 Camel's Hair Shawls, $1000 each	3,000
2 Camel's Hair Shawls, $3000 each	6,000
3 Handsome Lace Shawls, $250 each	750
10 Cashmere Shawls, $50 each	500
20 Silk Dress Patterns, $75 each	1,500
50 City Building Lots, $175 each	8,750
The remainder will consist of Silver Ware, Musical Boxes, Opera Glasses, Pocket Bibles, and different articles of ornament and use, amounting to	82,000
Total	$300,000

☞ All the properties are given clear of incumbrance

HOW TO OBTAIN SHARES AND ENGRAVINGS.

Send orders by mail, enclosing from $1 to $20, either by Post Office orders or in a registered letter, at our risk. Larger amounts should be sent by draft or express.

10 shares, with Engravings	$9·50
25 " " "	23·50
50 " " "	46·50
75 " " "	69·00
100 " " "	90·00

Local and Travelling AGENTS WANTED throughout the United States.

The Association have appointed as Receivers Messrs. GEORGE A. COOKE & CO. Bankers, No. 33 S. THIRD Street, whose well-known integrity and business experience will be a sufficient guarantee that the money entrusted to them will be promptly applied to the purposes stated.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 20, 1867.

To the Officers and Members of the Washington Library Company, N. S. READ, Secretary.

Gentlemen:—On receipt of your favor of the 15th instant, notifying us of our appointment as Receivers for your Company, we took the liberty to submit a copy of your Charter, with a plan of your enterprise, to the highest legal authority of the State, and having received his favorable opinion in regard to its legality, and sympathizing with the benevolent object of your Association, viz., the education and maintenance of the orphan children of our soldiers and sailors at the Riverside Institute, we have concluded to accept trust, and to use our best efforts to promote so worthy an object.

Respectfully, yours, etc.,
GEO. A. COOKE & CO.

All orders by mail should be addressed to GEORGE A. COOKE & CO., Bankers, No. 33 S. THIRD Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. Cor. NINTH and WALNUT—Begins at 8.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, June 20,
LAST NIGHT } of MR. JEFFERSON
AS
LAST NIGHT } RIP VAN WINKLE;
A personation which, for the last fifteen nights, has delighted thronged audiences with its
SINGULAR BEAUTY
AND
CONSUMMATE ART.
REMEMBER, RIP VAN WINKLE
FOR THE LAST TIME, TO-NIGHT.
To-morrow (Friday) Evening,
BENEFIT OF MR. JEFFERSON.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock.
THIRD WEEK OF G. L. FOX.
LAST FOUR NIGHTS, POSITIVELY, OF
LITTLE BOY BLUE.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and
THURSDAY,
Last Nights of the Pantomime of
LITTLE BOY BLUE,
BY G. L. FOX and COMPANY.
Preceded each evening by a favorite Comedietta by the Dramatic Company.
FRIDAY—Benefit of G. L. FOX.
An entire Change of Bill.
A GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

BIERSTADT'S LAST GREAT PAINTING!
THE DOMES OF THE GREAT YO-SEMITE,
now on exhibition,
DAY AND EVENING,
in the Southeast Gallery of the
ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS. [6 5tf

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR—BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—HEALTHFUL EXERCISE—THE BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BEST KIND.
MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER
respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure Ground known as
SMITH'S ISLAND,
on SUNDAY next, May 5. She invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 30 1f

GOVERNMENT SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING.

DEPUTY Q. M.-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, June 18, 1867.

A large amount of CLOTHING, CAMP, and GARRISON EQUIPAGE, will be sold at Public Auction, on July 9, 1867, 12 M., at the Clothing Depot in this city, No. 120 South EUTAW Street, consisting of

684	Uniform Artillery Coats.
1087	Uniform Infantry Coats.
145	Uniform Cavalry Jackets.
822	Uniform Light Artillery Jackets.
122	Uniform Veteran Reserve Jackets.
298	Footmen's Trowsers.
927	Horsemen's Trowsers.
608	Horsemen's Great Coats.
1018	Footmen's Great Coats.
139	Wool Blankets.
1084	Rubber Blankets.
1500	Sack Coats—lined and unlined.
900	Pairs Boots and Bootees.
682	Pairs Stockings.
1400	Uniform Hats and Ostrich Feathers
522	Forage Caps.
128	Hatchets and Handles.
107	Shovels.
524	Knapsacks.
1056	Canteens, etc. etc. etc.

The above articles are all new and in good condition.

There will also be sold at the same time and place a small quantity of CLOTHING which has been worn and condemned.

Terms of sale—Cash.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
6 20 17t Deputy Q. M. General U. S. A.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
June 19, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 Washington street, NEW YORK CITY, on TUESDAY, the 9th of July next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., the following described property:—

25,234	pairs Machine-Sewed Boots.
58,289	pairs Machine-Sewed Bootees.
13,500	pounds of Wall Tents.
6,900	pounds of Common Tents.
18,000	pounds of Hospital Tents.
10,900	pounds of Shelter Tents.
7,355	pounds of Canvas.

Samples of the above may be seen at the depot, and further information obtained.

Terms—Cash in Government funds; ten per cent. down, and balance before goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days of sale, under forfeiture of purchase.

Bvt. Maj.-Genl. D. H. VINTON,
6 20 13t Asst. Q. M. G., U. S. A.

ROOFING.

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP, COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof.

LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.

LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.

For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other protection. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.

TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice.

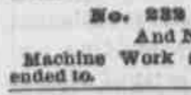
Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.
RECKLESS & EVERETT,
12 1 6m No. 302 GREEN Street.

PATENT MOSQUITO BAR.
JUST ISSUED.
EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE.
Fortune to be made in every State. Call and see one of them.
Can be manufactured very low.
STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE BY
HOLLAND & HIBBS,
6 10 1m NO. 1931 BROWN STREET.

WESTCOTT & GEORGE,
SUCCESSORS TO
PHILIP WILSON & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
GUNS, PISTOLS RIFLES, CRICKET, AND BASE BALL IMPLEMENTS,
FISHING TACKLE, SKATES, CROQUET ARCHERY, ETC.,
NO. 409 CHESNUT STREET
4 11 3m PHILADELPHIA

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
5 26{ PHILADELPHIA

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER
No. 232 CARTER STREET,
And No. 141 DOCK Street
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to.



PHILADELPHIA SURGEON'S BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspenders, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 20{

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 1 24{

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1867.

The Resignation of General Sickles.

It appears that as soon as General Sickles read the report of Attorney-General Stanbery, he forwarded his resignation to Washington. In this he acted like an honorable and high-spirited soldier, and cannot be blamed for his course. But we think he made a mistake. Let the Attorney-General and all the other legal quibblers in the country abuse his actions. It is his sound policy to pursue the even tenor of his way, paying no attention to anything but a direct order from the President. When that order comes he can resign or not, as he thinks proper. To leave the field because of reflections cast upon him, savors rather of the impetuous warrior than the sound statesman, both of which qualities we expected to find in General Sickles. The objectionable remarks in the opinion which have caused this step are found in the following paragraphs:—

"The charges against General Sickles are sweeping and emphatic. In another of these districts a body of military edicts, issued in general and special orders regularly numbered, and in occasional circulars, have been promulgated, which already begin to assume the dimensions of a code.

After enumerating the orders of General Sickles, the Attorney-General continues:—

"This construction of his power under the act of Congress places the military commander on the same footing as the Congress of the United States. It assumes that 'the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control, or supersede,' is vested in him as fully as it is reserved to Congress. He deems himself a representative of that paramount authority. He puts himself upon an equality with the law-making power of the Union, the only paramount authority in our Government, so far, at least, as the enactment of laws is concerned. He places himself on higher ground than the President, who is simply an executive officer. He assumes, directly or indirectly, all the authority of the State, legislative, executive, and judicial, and in effect declares 'I am the State.' I regret that I find it necessary to speak so plainly of this assumption of authority. I repeat what I have heretofore said, that I do not doubt that all these orders have been issued under an honest belief that they were necessary or expedient, and fully warranted by the act of Congress."

The statements of the Attorney-General were not noted for their courtesy, but at the same time it was hardly necessary for General Sickles to take notice of them. He did not receive his appointment from Judge Stanbery. He had nothing whatever to do with that officer, and until the President officially endorsed the Attorney-General's opinion, and ordered the revocation of General Sickles' "code," he should not have taken such a step as to tender his resignation. His motives were, no doubt, highly honorable, but it would have been more politic to have a distinct cause for such an action, or, if possible, to await a removal by the Executive. If such should have been his fate, his popularity was secured.

What Has Become of It?

The Board of Health, with a wise precaution to avert the threatened cholera, asked an appropriation from Councils to place the city in the proper sanitary condition. This very proper request was referred to a select committee, to whom also was entrusted the lucid plan of Mr. Hancock, whereby six officials were to report to the Mayor, and the Mayor report back to six officials, in order that a measure might be adopted. The circumlocution office of Dickens was plagiarized by the author of this complete system of "how not to do it." This Committee has not yet reported, although it has had the matter in its hands for over two weeks. We would like to ask what has become of the appropriation? So far as Mr. Hancock's ideas are concerned, we really do not care what has been done with them. If his bill has been mislaid, his loss will be the public good. But it is really necessary that the funds needed be placed in the hands of the Board. We earnestly hope that the gentlemen of the Committee will recognize the propriety of reporting, this afternoon, a resolution in favor of supplying the money asked for. It is almost essential to our safety.

Another Theatre Gone.

Last night another dreadful catastrophe occurred in our midst. It is not so much the destruction of property which makes us look with sorrow on the fire last night, as it is the loss of so many human lives. The American Theatre was burned, but it can be rebuilt; but a dozen brave heroes, in seeking to protect property from destruction, came to an untimely end. Hardly a week since more than a score were by a similar accident launched into eternity, and now again we are called upon to mourn the loss of another band of useful citizens. A full account of the disaster is published on our eighth page, together with a history of the building, and a list of all the theatres in the United States which have been destroyed by fire. It was almost providential that with the audience in the building, and the actors on the stage, all escaped without accident, and it was only by the falling of the walls, long afterwards, that the casualties occurred. Our city is unfortunate in this respect, the American being the fourth theatre burned—the old Chesnut Street, the Chinese Museum, and the National being its predecessors.

Hon. Isaac Newton, Commissioner of Agriculture, died in Washington yesterday. Mr. Newton was eminently qualified to fill the post he occupied, was devoted to his specialty, and his decease will leave a vacancy hard to fill equally well.

Sheridan to be Humiliated.

The logical sequence of Attorney-General Stanbery's "opinion," which is now to take the place of *law* in this country, is that the acts of Generals Sheridan, Pope, etc., in removing obnoxious functionaries, must be reversed. This has been the subject of Cabinet discussion for several days, all the members agreeing that an order of reversal must be issued, except the incorruptible Stanton. The country owes a debt of gratitude to Mr. Stanton for standing at his post during all these dreary months of Executive usurpation. His presence has operated as a powerful check upon many a mad scheme, that else might have grown to most dangerous proportions.

But will it not be a pleasing sight to behold the infamous and bloody Monroe restored to the head of civil affairs in New Orleans! How the Rebel thugs will rejoice! Sheridan outranked by Monroe! And this is the President's *pretended* understanding of his duties under the Reconstruction law! What a farce! It would be much more manly to openly avow the intention of nullifying the law, than to reach the same result through such a skulking indirection as this is. The Executive refuses to execute the law, and that is the whole story.

The Requirements of Public Health.

The following paragraph from the New York *Express* is as applicable to Philadelphia as to the Empire City:—

"We dwelt, a few days since, upon the fact that the cholera returns from the large cities of South America, now being so terribly visited by the scourge, proved incontestably that persons of regular habits, and those who attended most particularly to the cleanliness of the body, seemed less subjected to fatal attacks of the dread disease. This being the case, our authorities, having such unparalleled facilities at their disposal for the purpose, should establish public bathing places for the masses. The expenses of these free baths could be defrayed by the establishment, at the cost of the city, of bathing places, convenient and well kept, which, at a moderate charge, would be well patronized. There should be baths for males and females, and the result in the sanitary condition of the city could but prove most gratifying. The bills of mortality would undoubtedly be decreased."

We would commend this idea favorably to the consideration of the guardians of the public health, if we were possessed of any such luxuries. As it is, the only body capable of appreciating and carrying out the suggestion is the Board of Health, and it is deprived of all necessary funds by the politicians of our city. We therefore publish the extract, to instruct theoretically, without any hope of seeing any practical good result.

The Ohio Republican State Convention.

The Republicans of Ohio yesterday held their Convention for the nomination of State officers. A full ticket, with a gallant Union soldier at its head, was put in the field. But the platform is chiefly of public interest. It fully endorses the Reconstruction policy of the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses; places the party broadly and boldly upon the principle of manhood suffrage; pays a deserved compliment to General Phil. Sheridan for his faithful and fearless administration of affairs in Louisiana and Texas, and to our military commanders generally in the Southern districts.

The ticket is a strong one. The platform is bold, positive, and up to the times. We expect the party to carry the State by forty thousand majority.

A Change.—It has been the boast of this country that it was a country of law. It seems that this is now to be changed, and we are to be ruled not by laws of our own making, but by the "*opinions*" of pettifoggers and quibblers. The President is no longer to execute the law, but the "opinion" of his Attorney-General. We don't think the people will relish this change.

We would like to ask Mr. C. M. Wagner, the sexton of that legislative cemetery called the "Committee on Law" of Councils, how many necessary bills have been interred by them? We probably could not make space to publish the titles, but if he were to consult his minutes, and let us know the number in gross, it would be interesting statistics.

If our news from Mexico this morning is reliable, Santa Anna's career has come to an end. It is reported that he arrived off Vera Cruz on the 4th inst., but that instead of being hailed as the deliverer of Mexico, he was taken prisoner by the Liberals, tried, and sentenced to be executed. There can be little doubt that his death or permanent exile was essential to peace in Mexico. When Maximilian first arrived, Santa Anna offered him his support. Being rebuffed, he tendered his services to Juarez, to aid in "driving the invader from Mexican soil." These being rejected, he repaired to this country, and has been engaged for the past year in concocting a new movement for the overthrow of whichsoever party might prove successful. The result seems to have been fatal to himself.

The Queen of Spain will not yet visit Paris, because she fears the outbreak of a revolution during her absence, and the King of Portugal will stay at home because he has no money.

Charles Kean.—The attack with which this eminent actor was seized while fulfilling an engagement in Liverpool was as follows:—He had been acting in *Louis XI* on Tuesday evening, May 28, at the Prince of Wales' Theatre. Soon after his return to his hotel that night he had an attack of vomiting, accompanied with violent palpitation. These symptoms, which continued more or less for some days, have now almost entirely subsided. Mr. Kean has for some time suffered from derangement of the kidneys, and it is probable that the present attack is owing to the condition of the latter, and not to any disease of the heart. Indeed, there is no reason to believe that there is any cardiac affection beyond a slight murmur, which is only heard when the heart's action is very much accelerated; no abnormal condition has been detected by any of the medical men who have at different times examined him. Mr. Kean, having rallied considerably, has left for Buxton. He has been strongly advised by his medical friends to abstain from all excitement, and to take entire rest for some time.—*London Lancet.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REFRIGERATOR BAZAAR.—B. S. HARRIS & CO. have, in addition to a fine assortment of Refrigerators of best quality, three new patents, viz.:—Harris' Patent, Rees & Tevis' Patent, and Wright's Patent Ice-Water Refrigerator; all warranted to preserve meat, etc. etc., dry and sweet, and to be more economical in ice than any other Refrigerators.

B. S. HARRIS & CO.,
5 16 3m4p No. 149 North Ninth street, near Race.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE NINETEENTH ANNIVERSARY AND GRAND MUSICAL CELEBRATION OF THE TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH SUNDAY-SCHOOL WILL TAKE PLACE On THURSDAY EVENING, June 20th, 1867.

A programme has been arranged combining the following features:—

The entire School will occupy the platform, and will render the following pieces:—

Chorus............"The Children's Jubilee."
Chorus............"Blessed Bible."
Chant............Antiphonal.
Quartette and Chorus..........."Beautiful Land of Rest."
Chorus............"Polar Star."
Chorus..........."Work, for the Night is Coming."
Chorus............"Love at Home."
Chorus........."Beyond the Smiling and the Weeping."
Chant............"Gloria in Excelsis."

Mrs. SCHIMPF and Miss BLACKBURNE have consented to sing the following pieces:—
Solo—"Angels ever Bright and Fair." Miss G. Blackburne
Duett—"The Alpine Morning," Miss G. Blackburne and Mrs. Schimpf
Solo—"L'Arditi Waltz"............Miss G. Blackburne
Solo—"The Sister of the Nightingales"...Mrs. Schimpf
"The Gamblers' Wife" (Solo)...............by J. M. Evans
"Guide me, O Thou Great Jehovah!" (Quartette), By the Choir of Tabernacle Church
"Protect Us through the Coming Night" (Trio), By the Choir of Tabernacle Church.

The Report of the School will be read by Rev. B. GRIFFITH, D. D.

The Revs. M. G. CLARKE, of Chicago; W. T. BRANTLY, D. D., of Georgia; and D. C. EDDY, D.D., of Boston (formerly Pastors of the Church), will be present, and participate in the exercises.

The Choruses will be sustained by the entire School, accompanied by the celebrated
"SATTERLEE BAND,"
Theodore Herrman, Leader.

JOHN M. EVANS............Conductor.

Tickets, 50 cents, admitting to Parquet, Parquet Circle and Balcony; Family Circle, 25 cents; may be procured at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets, and at the Rooms of the Baptist Publication Society, No. 530 ARCH Street. 6 14

A PUBLIC MEETING
OF THE
CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA,
IN THE
NEW HORTICULTURAL HALL,
ON FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 21,
To sustain the enactment of the Legislature
Closing the Drinking Saloons on Sunday.

GENERAL CARY, of Ohio, GENERAL E. W. GREGORY, JUDGE BREWSTER, Hon. WILLIAM A. PORTER, Rev. A. A. WILLITTS, THOMAS POTTER, GEORGE H. STUART, and other prominent citizens are expected to address the meeting.

P. S. The Rev. Dr. Hall, of Dublin, will also address the meeting.

Notice.—Those holding tickets, who are unable to attend, will confer a favor by returning them to Ashmead's Book Store. Seats that are unoccupied, fifteen minutes after the meeting begins, may be used by persons holding standing tickets.

Tickets, with reserved or unreserved seats, may be had gratuitously, at ASHMEAD'S BOOKSTORE, No. 724 CHESNUT street, on and after Monday, 9 o'clock.

By order of
THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. 6 17 4t4p

HIBERNIA FIRE ENGINE COMPANY, No. 1.—On account of the sad calamity at the American Theatre, which has resulted in the death of one, and the serious injury of several of our members, this Company will not take part in the "Escort" on Friday Evening, as contemplated.

A Special Meeting of the Company will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

JOSEPH BARTON, President.
John R. Downing, Secretary. 1t

GREAT SUCCESS.—THE FLORAL AND Strawberry Fair at the NEW MORAVIAN CHURCH, FRANKLIN and THOMPSON, will be continued this evening, from 6 to 10 o'clock, to accommodate those friends and neighbors who could not get in last night. Be sure and come early, as it will close to-night. Another happy occasion anticipated. Donations of flowers solicited at 6 o'clock. Admission, 10 cents. 1t*

GRAND FAIR AND FESTIVAL IN the SECOND MORAVIAN CHURCH, FRANKLIN and THOMPSON Streets, will be continued THIS EVENING. Liberty Brass Band, No. 1, and good Speakers, will add greatly to the interest of the occasion. Come one. Come all. Admission, 10 cents. 1t*

REV. DR. HALL, OF DUBLIN, WILL, by special request, be present and address the meeting to-morrow evening in HORTICULTURAL HALL. By order of the
1t PENNA. STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

REV. E. E. HALE, OF BOSTON, will lecture at the UNITARIAN CHURCH, GERMANTOWN, on THURSDAY EVENING, June 20, at 8 o'clock. Subject—"The Liberal Church is the National Church." 6 19 2t*

HERKNESS' BAZAAR, NINTH AND SANSOM Streets.—CARD.—The undersigned returns his sincere thanks to the Firemen of Philadelphia, members of the Police, and private citizens, for their exertions in protecting the Bazaar Building from destruction by fire on the evening of the 19th instant. 1t ALFRED M. HERKNESS.

NOTICE.—INTEREST COUPONS OF the Specie Basis Mining Company's Bonds, due June 20, 1867, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 334 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia to bondholders in the United States, and to foreign holders at the Banking-house of GLENN & CO., London, England.
6 20 3t* WILLIAM R. ALLEN, Secretary.

"MAY GOOD DIGESTION WAIT ON appetite, and health on both," says "Macbeth." A more important wish was never uttered, and to insure its fulfilment, restore and regulate the interrupted functions of the stomach, liver, and bowels with Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient. [6 18 tuthsat4p
ALL DRUGGISTS KEEP IT.

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE softens and smooths the skin; imparts beauty and brightness to the complexion. Is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a Toilet Soap. Order of your druggist. 5 25 4ptf

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright Pianos," with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full iron Frame.

FOR SALE ONLY BY
BLASIUS BROTHERS,
3 2 4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

STECK & CO. PIANOS,
HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS,
AND
MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

These beautiful instruments constantly increase in popularity, and are to be found in splendid assortment at

J. E. GOULD'S,
5 25 stuthtf] SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29} UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, REfreshing breezes, and first class refreshments in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 3m4p*

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
PUBLISH THIS DAY

The first book of an entire new edition of "Charles Dickens' Works" to be issued by them, in twelve monthly volumes, to be called "The People's Edition, Illustrated." The first volume, which is now ready, is

THE POSTHUMOUS PAPERS
OF
THE PICKWICK CLUB.
BY CHARLES DICKENS.
With Twelve Original Illustrations, from designs by George Cruikshank.
PRICE $1·50, IN CLOTH.

This edition of "The Pickwick Papers" is the first volume of an entire new edition of Charles Dickens' Works, now in course of publication by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, to be called "*The People's Edition, Illustrated.*" Each volume will be printed on the finest white paper, from large clear type, leaded, Long Primer in size, that all can read, and each book will contain near One Thousand pages, and be illustrated with twelve of Cruikshank's Original Illustrations, full page size, printed on the finest tinted paper, and handsomely bound in cloth, with a new illustrative back in gilt, and sold at $1·50 a volume, making it the best and cheapest edition of Charles Dickens' Works published in the world at this price. All the other volumes of Charles Dickens' Works will appear monthly, in uniform style with "The Pickwick Papers," until the whole series is complete. The whole series will be comprised in twelve volumes, uniform with this edition of "The Pickwick Papers."

Besides this new edition of "The People's Edition, Illustrated," we publish, and have for sale, at the present time, *Twenty-three* other editions of the complete works of Charles Dickens, comprising everything ever written by him, and sold at prices varying from $10·00 to $96·00 a set, according to the edition, illustrations, and style of binding, to all or either of which editions we invite the attention of the public generally.

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, Philadelphia, have just made a very large reduction in the price of all their various editions of Dickens' Works, of which they issue twenty-three different complete editions. Their edition known as the "Duodecimo Illustrated Edition," which is printed on the finest paper, from large, clear type, leaded, Long Primer in size, that all can read, and each book being complete in two volumes, the whole containing near six Hundred full page Illustrations, printed on tinted paper, from designs by Cruikshank, Phiz, Browne, Maclise, McLenan, and other artists, and which has heretofore sold at $2·00 a volume, has been reduced to $1·50 a volume, making it the best and cheapest Illustrated Edition published in the world, and all the other Twenty-two editions have been reduced in about the same ratio.

Ask for Petersons' editions of Dicken's Works, and take no other.

All Books published are for sale by us the moment they are issued from the press, at Publishers' prices.

Copies of the above will be sent, free of postage, on receipt of price, by

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
1t4p] PUBLISHERS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ITCH! TETTER!
AND ALL
SKIN DISEASES.
ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT

Entirely eradicates this loathsome disease, oftentimes
In from 12 to 48 Hours!

SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.

Don't be alarmed if you have the
ITCH, TETTER, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM,
SCALD HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH,
OR, IN FACT, ANY DISEASE OF THE SKIN.
It is warranted a speedy cure. Prepared by
DR. SWAYNE & SON,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Above Vine, Philadelphia.
Sold by all best Druggists 3 2stuin4p

FIREWORKS.

Hadfield's Great Fireworks.

EXHIBITION PIECES,
COLORED FIRES,
ROMAN CANDLES,
BENGOLAS, SKY ROCKETS,
VERTICAL WHEELS,
TORPEDOS, FIRE CRACKERS, ETC.

To be had in every variety, Wholesale and Retail, of
HAINES & LEEDS,
MANUFACTURERS OF CHOICE FINE CONFECTIONS,
6 18 NO. 906 MARKET STREET.

McPHERSON'S
POLITICAL MANUAL FOR 1867,
NOW READY. PRICE, $1. CLOTH.

This volume contains a Classified Summary of the Important Executive, Legislative, Judicial, and Politico-Military Facts of the period from July 4, 1866, to April 1, 1867, including the late action of Congress on Reconstruction: compiled from official sources. By EDWARD McPHERSON, Clerk of the United States House of Representatives.

Sent free by mail.

T. B. PUGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENT,
No. 607 CHESNUT Street,
(Bulletin Building.)
N. B.—CANVASSERS WANTED. 1t

HERKNESS' BAZAAR—NINTH AND SANSOM STREETS.
AUCTION SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, ETC.
On Saturday Morning next.
At 10 o'clock, at the BAZAAR, will be sold about SEVENTY HORSES,
suited to the harness and saddle, including:—
A Pair of matched Dark Brown Horses, 15½ hands high.
A six-seated Germantown Wagon, by Jungkurth.
A Charlottee, by Watson, the property of a gentleman going to Europe.
The celebrated Trotting Horse "Razor Back;" has trotted in 2 40.
A one-man Wagon, built to order by Tiedeken.
A Pair of Dark Dun Horses, 7 and 8 years old, closely matched, believed to trot together in 3 15.
ALSO,
A large collection of desirable New and Second-hand Carriages, Light Wagons, etc., with which the sale will commence.
Single and Double Harness, Saddles, Bridles, etc.
Sale of Horses, etc., on WEDNESDAY next.
1t ALFRED M. HERKNESS, Auctioneer.

QUEEN VICTORIA.—THERE HAS BEEN added to the Exhibition of the
EXQUISITE MINIATURE
OF
QUEEN VICTORIA,
presented by her Majesty to
GEORGE PEABODY, ESQ.,
a large group of Portraits of the
TRUSTEES OF THE PEABODY EDUCATION FUND,
just completed.
The whole will shortly be closed.
EARLES' GALLERIES,
6 19 6t No. 816 CHESNUT Street.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.
SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.
Commencing SUNDAY, June 23, 1867, the SUNDAY MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at 7 A. M. Returning leave Cape Island at 5 P. M., stopping at principal Stations only.
Fare, $3·00. Excursion Tickets, $5·00. Good until the following day.
WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
6 20 1t Superintendent.

CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
CLOTHING HOUSE,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.

The Public are invited to examine our extensive assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing, for Spring and Summer Wear, just made of fresh materials, and in the latest and most approved styles.

Clothing made to order for Gents and Boys in the most artistic manner, and reasonable prices.

The best Cutters and Workmen employed.

Our Stock of Ready-made Clothing is well made, well trimmed, and Reliable. 5 18 t7 3 4p

EXCELSIOR
CLOTHING HALL.
EXCELSIOR
CLOTHING HALL.
EXCELSIOR
CLOTHING HALL.
S. E. CORNER SECOND AND MARKET STS.
PHILADELPHIA.
CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS.
DEPARTMENT FOR CUSTOM WORK.
AGENTS FOR OILED CLOTHING.
5 30 ths13t
EDWARDS & LAWRENCE.

KELTY CARRINGTON & CO.,
No. 723 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
IMPORTERS OF
AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN
CURTAIN MATERIALS
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
WINDOW SHADES.

SWISS, FRENCH, NOTTINGHAM, AND APPLICATION LACE CURTAINS.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAIN GOODS BY THE YARD.

WINDOW SHADES, ALL COLORS, ALL QUALITIES, ALL SIZES.

WINDOW SHADES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.

WE ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES OF THE ABOVE GOODS, AND ARE SELLING AT SUCH REDUCED PRICES AS CANNOT FAIL TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

22 mths26trp] 723 CHESNUT St.

911.
$10. THE NOVELTY $10.
SEWING AND EMBROIDERING MACHINE

Is something entirely new, and the most complete machine for the price ever offered for sale. It is so simple that a child can understand and learn to use it. Every machine is provided with an embroidery-braider without extra cost. We invite the public to call and examine it.

Agents wanted in every town in the State, to whom we offer great inducements. For particulars apply personally to

REYNOLDS & MILLER,
No. 911 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
6 13 tuths6t4p*] Sole Agents for the State of Penna.

CROQUET.
AMERICAN CROQUET COMPANY.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
NO. 913 ARCH STREET,
SOLE AGENTS.

CROQUET, $7·50, $10·00, $12·00, AND $14·00 PER SET.
OUR $7·50 SET IS EQUAL TO OTHER MANUFACTURERS' $10·00 SETS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,
2 1 tuths6mrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET.

WEDDING CARDS.
PARTY INVITATIONS.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,
2 1tuths6mrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

1028 CHESNUT.

I. J. TAYLOR,
JEWELLER.

The attention of the public is invited to my Stock, comprising
FINE WATCHES,
DIAMONDS,
SILVER-WARE,
ELEGANT JEWELRY,
CLOCKS,
MUSIC BOXES,
And all articles appertaining to the trade offered at reduced prices.
WATCHES REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.
1028. [3 26 tuths2m4p

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO PROPRIETORS OF HOTELS AND STEAMBOAT COMPANIES.

The undersigned beg leave to inform Proprietors of Hotels, Restaurants, and Steamboat Companies that they are now better prepared than ever to supply them with FIRST QUALITY HARD METAL, SILVER SOLDERED, TRIPLE-PLATED TABLE WARE, viz.:—Forks and Spoons (heavy stock), Dinner and Tea Castors, Sugars, Creams, Bread and Cake Baskets, Pickle Jars, Side Dishes (all sizes), Syrup Cups, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Knives (plated or unplated), and in fact everything required to furnish tables in the most complete manner.

These goods are all of our own manufacture and plate, bearing our stamp, and warranted in every respect to be as represented.

Our facilities for getting out goods in the shortest possible space of time are unsurpassed. Having furnished some of the largest Hotels and Steamboats in the country, we refer to them with pride, and our Ware can be examined and seen in daily use at the
La Pierre House, Philadelphia.
Ashland House, Philadelphia.
St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburg.
United States Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.
National Hotel, Washington.
Steamer Great Republic, St. Louis and New Orleans trade.
Steamship Tioga, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, etc. etc.

MEAD & CO.,
Manufacturers of Silver-Plated Ware and Furnishers of Hotels and Steamers,
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
4 4 3mrp] SOUTH SIDE, SECOND FLOOR.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFES!
MARVIN'S PATENT
ALUM AND DRY PLASTER
SAFES
THOROUGHLY FIRE-PROOF.
PERFECTLY DRY.
ALWAYS RETAIN THESE QUALITIES.
MANY THOUSANDS OF OUR SAFES IN USE.
EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

MARVIN & CO.,
721 CHESTNUT St. (Masonic Hall)
AND 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FAMILY SAFES FOR PLATE, JEWELRY, ETC. ETC.
BANKERS' STEEL CHESTS,
SECOND-HAND SAFES.
SAFES EXCHANGED ON LIBERAL TERMS. [6 1 stuth3m
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

PRESERVED PRAIRIE GAME
AND MEATS.
FRESH INVOICE JUST RECEIVED,
COMPRISING

Grouse, Pigeon, Duck, Snipe, Wild Pigeon, Wild Duck, Teal Duck, Venison, Sweet Breads, Ducks with Olives, Plover, Chicken, Turkey (wild), Capon with jelly, Sausage with truffle, Pheasant, Partridge, English Hare, Quail, etc.

Prepared as Pattes, Roasted, Broiled, Papillote, and Compote.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
9 14 tuths4p] PHILADELPHIA.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE
ALBERT BISCUIT,
From Edinburgh,
FOR SALE BY
THOMPSON BLACK & SON,
BROAD AND CHESNUT STREETS,
3 30 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

JAPANESE POWCHONG TEA,
THE FINEST QUALITY IMPORTED.

Emperor and other fine chops OOLONGS.
New crop YOUNG HYSON and GUNPOWDER, and genuine CHULAN TEA.
For sale by the package or retail, at
JAMES R. WEBB'S,
8 14} Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 3m4p*

MEXICO.

Maximilian Still Alive—His Trial to be Postponed until the Arrival of an American Minister—General Mejia Puts Escobedo's Gratitude to the Test—The Liberal Commander Skulks—Corona's Cavalry Sent After Lozada.

SAN LUIS POTOSI, June 3, via New Orleans, June 19.—Maximilian's trial was to have been resumed to-morrow, but his counsel not having arrived from the capital, the case was again postponed.

General Miramon's relations, who are in this city, have secured counsel on his behalf.

General Mejia, on being asked whom he would name to conduct his defense, replied that he would choose General Escobedo, whose life he had once saved when Marquez had him a prisoner and wanted to shoot him. General Escobedo, however, refused to act.

The probabilities grow greater that the trial will be postponed on one pretext or another till after the fall of Mexico City and of Vera Cruz, and till after the arrival of the American Minister. Meanwhile, to allay the popular excitement and satisfy the army, which has grown clamorous for Maximilian's blood, circumstantial accounts of his execution are being constantly circulated. Bogus proclamations, purporting to be signed by him, are issued here, in the very seat of government, and passed off as genuine, and every device is resorted to in order to bring the fallen Emperor into contempt.

Fifty of the leading ladies of San Luis Potosi have had an interview with Juarez, to ask Maximilian's life. The President replied that the matter had not yet come before him for disposition. When it should, he said, he would bear in mind their request.

The growing insubordination of the military chieftains to the central government causes uneasiness here. Deserters, forming into bands of robbers, render the roads around San Luis Potosi very unsafe.

From the City of Mexico we have the news that General Marquez has put the wife of Minister Iglesias—one of President Juarez's Cabinet—and the wife of the Liberal Governor of the State, Senor Baz, in prison, and threatens to shoot them, with some fifty other Liberal families, whom he holds under arrest, unless Maximilian is given up. Marquez may have done this to save his own life; he is not the man to lift a little finger in behalf of any one else.

(A correspondent in the City of Mexico has already announced that Mrs. Baz was exchanged for a son of General O'Horan.—ED.)

Up to the date of June 3 the siege of the capital still progressed. General Diaz was aiming at reducing the capital in the same manner as Queretaro had been taken.

Nearly all of Escobedo's army, and the whole of Corona's—with the exception of three thousand cavalry sent to Jalisco to bring General Lozada to terms—have reinforced General Diaz, who could any day carry the capital by assault if he chose.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES]

AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.—The following amounts are acknowledged by the Mayor since our last report:—

Enoch Lewis	$25·00	Hunsworth & Naylor	$100·00
Alfred Lusenberg	10·00	C. S. Carpenter & Co.	25·00
M. C. M.	1·00	J. I. Jaens	20·00
Joshua Lodge, No. 53, I. O. B. B.	25·00	M. Jaens	20·00
First Independent Church Broad st.	100·66	Joseph Jaens	20·00
Girls' Gram. School, 20th Section	26·26	M. Goodwin	100·00
Girls' Secondary do.	5·15	Crystal Fount Lodge, No 10, I. O. O. F.	10·00
Employes People's Works	43·50	N. B. P. P.	7·00
		Mrs. Mary D. Brown per E. Parrish	100·00

In addition to the above a lot of mourning material is acknowledged through the agency of Mr. W. H. King.

THE POSTHUMOUS PAPERS OF THE PICKWICK CLUB, by Charles Dickens. With twelve original illustrations, from designs by George Cruikshank. Price, $1·50 in cloth. This edition of "The Pickwick Papers" is the first volume of an entire new edition of Charles Dickens' Works, now in course of publication by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, to be called "*The People's Edition, Illustrated.*" Each volume will be printed on the finest white paper, from large, clear type, leaded, Long Primer in size, that all can read, and each book will contain near one thousand pages, and be illustrated with twelve of Cruikshank's original illustrations, full page size, printed on the finest tinted paper, and handsomely bound in cloth, with a new illustrative back in gilt, and sold at $1·50 a volume, making it the best and cheapest edition of Charles Dickens' works published in the world at this price. All the other volumes of Charles Dickens' works will appear monthly, in uniform style with "The Pickwick Papers," until the whole series is complete. The whole series will be comprised in twelve volumes.

BENEFIT OF THE SUFFERERS BY THE CALAMITY LAST NIGHT.—Mrs. John Drew, in conjunction with Mr. G. L. Fox, will give an unusual performance at the Arch Street Theatre, as soon as arrangements can be completed, in aid of the sufferers by the great fire last night. Mrs. Drew and Mr. Fox, in the kindest manner, offer to present the gross receipts of an evening's entertainment, without any deduction or abatement, to the Relief Association for Disabled Firemen, to be used in relieving the families of the firemen disabled or killed by the catastrophe.

CITIZEN'S MEETING.—Added to the list of speakers, for to-morrow evening, at Horticultural Hall, is the Rev. Dr. Hall of Dublin, who, with Hon. William A. Porter, George H. Stuart, Judge Barker, Rev. Dr. Willitts, Generals Cary, of Ohio, and Gregory, of this city, will make addresses. The new law closing the saloons on Sunday is exciting a deep interest throughout the community, and will call forth a large audience. The splendid new hall will doubtless be packed to its utmost capacity.

CAUGHT LURKING ABOUT THE HOUSE.—John Pearce and William Williss last night put up at the New York House, No. 9 Walnut street. Early this morning they were caught by a gentleman lurking about the rooms in a suspicious manner. Officer Sides arrested them, and Alderman Butler committed them in default of $1000 bail each.

BIERSTADT'S last great painting, the "Domes of the Great Yo-Semite," now on exhibition in the southeast gallery of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, is one of the greatest landscapes ever produced in this country; and as it will remain for a short time only, we would advise our readers to embrace this short opportunity of seeing it. Admission, 25 cents.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—About 11 o'clock this morning, one of the "dummies" on the Frankford Passenger Railroad came into collision with a horse car near Frankford, and both vehicles were demolished. Several passengers were cut by pieces of glass, but fortunately no one was seriously injured.

AN ASSAULT.—Peter Breneisler was driving a furniture wagon yesterday afternoon while drunk, and not guiding his animal correctly, jammed into a Second and Third Streets Railroad car. When arrested he assaulted the officer. Alderman Haines held him in $1000 bail to appear at Court.

STEALING WASH CLOTHES.—Eliza Jackson was caught early yesterday morning, on Fifteenth street, below Parrish, with a lot of wearing apparel in her possession of which she could give no correct account. Alderman Hutchinson held her in $500 bail to appear at Court.

CAPE MAY SUNDAY TRAIN.—The West Jersey Railroad advertise a Sunday train to Cape Island, commencing next Sunday, June 23, leaving Philadelphia at 7 o'clock in the morning; returning, reach Philadelphia about 8½ in the evening.

OUTRAGEOUS CONDUCT.—John Ross was yesterday committed to prison by Alderman Tittermary, for enticing a little girl four years old into the back yard of her father's house, at Sixth and Fitzwater streets, and there outraging her.

LARCENY.—Bridget Valiant was caught this morning making her way speedily along Berks street, near Germantown road, with a bundle of wash-clothes. She was arrested, the theft proven, and Alderman Haines held her in default of bail.

THE DIVINITY SCHOOL OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF WEST PHILADELPHIA.—This morning graduates of the Divinity School, West Philadelphia, received their diplomas at the Church of the Holy Trinity.

At 10 o'clock the graduates of the Divinity School of the Protestant Episcopal Church of West Philadelphia entered the church, followed by bishops Stevens, of Pennsylvania, and Lee, of Delaware. The Rev. Dr. Watson, of the Church of the Atonement, and Rev. D. Otis Kellogg, of Rhode Island, opened the services by reading the lessons of the day. Bishop Stevens gave out the 106th Psalm.

After the singing of the Psalm, the Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D., of Trinity Church, Boston, and son of the late Bishop Potter, of this Diocese delivered the sermon, of which the following is an abstract:—

The text will be found in the 11th chapter of the Book of Acts, 24th verse—"A good man, and full of the Holy Ghost and of faith."

This was spoken of Barnabas on the occasion of his visit to the church at Antioch. How much more significant it becomes when is added, "and by such men many were added to the church of God." There was a day, and not far remote, when the church and the ministry was considered the highest authority known, and commanded the greatest reverence and respect. The time when the village pastor was the one man, and when all looked to him for advice has passed away, and will, perhaps, never return.

The minister must devote himself to careful study, if but to save himself from contempt, thus making the ministry of God an arduous though pleasant duty. The one pre-eminent trait of a minister is to be real, to feel the duty he has taken upon himself. He must not trust to his robes, but, in the words of the text, be filled with the Holy Ghost. He must be fearless in the service of God, and preach to one or one hundred here, there, or wherever he may be called, to show the mercy and goodness of God.

The danger to the ministry is, that the preacher will forget himself in the robes of the functionary. Men are not to be called to God by a priestly bearing, but by a feeling of humanity. The minister of God must have sympathy. He should be above his people, but not austere, showing a calm and sanctified life.

Closely allied to sympathy is unselfishness, and the ministry demands of all who enter it to lose sight of self. More closely than we dream of the world watches our petty actions. As by the word of God the world was created, so now by His word must it be redeemed. The speaker then addressed the candidates for ministerial honors, and stated the difficulties they have to overcome, and urged them on in the strength of Almighty God, relying on Him for power, as He alone can guide them safely through this life.

The 97th hymn was then sung, after which the graduating class received their diplomas from Bishop Lee, President of the Board of Overseers. Their names are as follows:—

Mr. Charles E. Griffiths, of Kansas; Mr. Simson Hill, of Massachusetts; Samuel P. Kelly, of Pennsylvania; Justian P. Kellogg, of Pennsylvania; B. H. Latrobe, Jr., of Maryland; William McGlathery, of Pennsylvania; Amos Skeele, of Massachusetts; and Courtland Whitehead, of New Jersey.

The following gentlemen were then ordained deacons:—Mr. Kelly, Mr. Latrobe, and Mr. McGlathery, Bishop Stevens performing the ordination services; after which Messrs. Allen, Colton, Wright, and Walter were ordained priests, Bishop Stevens performing the service.

HEARING BEFORE U. S. COMMISSIONER SARGEANT.—Benjamin Breitigan, Chas. W. Kreiter, Isaac F. Bomberger, and William L. Reed were up before the above Commissioner on the charge of removing spirits from a distillery to other than a bonded warehouse. The parties are all residents of the centre of the State.

James B. Henderson sworn—I am a Revenue Inspector; reside at Middletown, Dauphin county; I know Benjamin Breitigan, C. W. Kreiter, Isaac F. Bomberger, and William L. Reed; Bomberger and Reed are agents of the Columbia Railroad, at Lititz; the others are distillers; Breitigan lives one and a quarter miles from Pennsville; Kreiter at Lititz; I had a conversation with Kreiter in reference to shipment of spirits; on the 9th of May I heard that a car load of whisky, manifested as malt, was shipped from Lititz station to Landsville; it was shipped on the 8th; the car was consigned from Lititz to Landsville, and from Landsville to Marysville; I went to Marysville and could get no information; at Lititz asked Mr. Bomberger about that load of whisky which was manifested malt; Bomberger said he was told it was malt, and manifested it so; afterwards learned it was whisky, and received orders from the general freight agent to change his books so as to show it was whisky, instead of malt. He told me they handed some bags and barrels to and from the car, and gave me the way bills (way bills produced); Bomberger handed me these when I asked him about it. The load was in a Pennsylvania Railroad car, and shipped as rye. I then went to Harrisburg, after that car load of whisky again; went to a liquor store, Rodearm Harris, and found 30 bbls. whisky on the books.

Bomberger denied shipping it as a fraud; I asked Mr. Kreiter afterwards if he shipped whisky to Harrisburg as malt; this was on the 10th day of June. Kreiter said, "You can well shut that thing up if you want to do it;" he did not acknowledge that it was his whisky; this was all about the Kreiter affair; I went to Breitigan's distillery on the afternoon of the 12th of June; went through into the mill connected with it; met Breitigan who seemed much frightened; laid his hand on my shoulder, saying, "My God, I hope you did not seize that whisky, yesterday;" did not know he had shipped any whisky on the 11th until he told me so; he said he was informed by his son in the morning that I had seized the whisky; he said "I always liked your face, and as we all like money, if you do not tell Mr. Wiley I will give you $500 a month and the best part of the shipment" (twenty-three barrels); I told him that would suit me very well, but that he would have to see the agent was right at Lititz, or where he shipped the whisky from; I done this to get the information from him; he told me Mr. Bomberger was right, and would manifest that car load of whisky as grain; Bomberger was not present; I asked Breitigan about the whisky he shipped to Philadelphia; he said, "I shipped eight barrels;" I told him he shipped sixteen, eight on the 16th and eight on the 27th May; he denied it; I told him I knew it; he said there was no account of that whisky; it was emptied and gone, and no one would know anything about it. Before I left, Mr. Breitigan told me to come in the mill, and he would give me a check for $500. I told him to keep the check, I would call for it when I wanted it. I then took the night train, and seized the twenty-three barrels of whisky at Harrisburg, on the Lebanon Valley Railroad, which was manifested grain.

A. N. Cassel sworn—I know there has been twenty-three barrels whisky seized lately; I own the car in which it was shipped; I don't know of my own knowledge where it was; the car was loaded at Rathsville; loaded between 6 and 7 in the morning; I think it was the day before it was seized; I was present at the time; the car was taken to Harrisburg; Kreiter said he was going to leave, but did not say where; he said he thought it would be best to ship it as grain; he then left the distillery in his wagon; I left and went to the depot; from there I went to the hotel; I did not see my car again that evening; next morning my car was loaded; I saw Kreiter haul barrels, but do not know the contents; Mr. Bomberger did not see the car; he asked me the weight of the car, and I told him it was loaded with grain; I do not know from whom it came, or to whom it belonged; Mr. Barr engaged the car; Kreiter's distillery is about two-and-a-half miles from the place where my car was; Kreiter hauled the barrels that were not seized; they were placed in my car in the evening, and in the morning five or six barrels were gone; I had no conversation with any one in reference to the removal of the barrels.

District Attorney Valentine asked for the binding over of Breitingan, Kreiter, and Bomberger.

Mr. Bomberger was held in $1000 bail and Kreiter and Breitinger in $2000 each.

CORONER'S INVESTIGATION INTO THE CAUSE OF THE LATE HOMICIDE.—At 1 o'clock this afternoon the Coroner's inquest into the cause of the murder of Edward C. Burton, who was found brutally beaten in Mr. Curby's shop on Tuesday morning last, was held.

The prisoner, Patrick Quinn, was present, and watched the testimony with great anxiety. The following evidence was elicited:—

Bridget McCallister sworn—Resides at No. 583 Penn street; was standing outside my door with my little girl; a little boy came up to me and said that there was a man dying or snoring in the back of the shop; I left the girl and went in and said "My God, the man is murdered;" I called for assistance, and tried to see who the man was; I saw an old man coming, and I told him I would go for a watchman; I asked the old man if he knew who did it, and he shook his head; I saw no person come out of that place, but I heard that two men had come out a little before; it was ten minutes past 11 when I went into the shop; I heard of no suspicions.

Mr. Benjamin Curby sworn—Residence No. 2038 Mount Vernon street; I left my shop about half past 9 o'clock the morning of Tuesday; Pat. Quinn was in company with Ed. Burton; I stepped forward and shook hands with Quinn and asked him what he was doing down here; he mumbled something. (This is Pat. Quinn, pointing to prisoner.) I told Ed. Burton I was going up town; I asked Pat if he would go with me; he said "No;" I heard Pat say that he would have no objection, to a remark by Burton; I stepped forward in the shop towards the Penn street door, Quinn turned round and leaped over the bench, and Burton was sawing staves on it; I turned to Quinn when he jumped over the bench, and he asked, "Whether I had sold the mare?" I told him I had not; I asked him if he knew who would buy it; he said that the man his brother-in-law worked for wanted to purchase a fast horse and carriage; he asked me what I would sell him for, and I said $250; he said I could sell it for that, to which I responded that it would be well to speak to his mother-in-law about her, and that if he sold her for $250 he could have $25; I said I was going up-town and wanted him to accompany me, but he declined; I then left; I saw the deceased only at the Hospital; Quinn was under the influence of liquor; his actions showed that he was in liquor; I have heard of no person being in there after I left; I left Quinn in there.

John Riddle sworn—Resides at No. 1933 Mount Vernon street; I was down to Curby's shop at a quarter after nine on Tuesday morning; I asked Burton if Mr. Curby was in and he said he was up in the office; to see I found him; sat there for about ten minutes and at Curby's request to go to the lawyers office I told him I would; coming down I saw Burton and Patrick (the prisoner) together; Burton said: "You would not walk along with such an Irishman as that, would you, Ben?" This was Burton's remark to a question to Quinn by Curby; Quinn leaped over the bench, and we went out; Burton did not speak angrily; I know of no ill-feeling between them.

Thomas Quigley sworn—Resides at No. 507 Penn street; I saw Quinn on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock; I saw him sitting at the door of McGuire's house; I went in, and soon Quinn went away towards the west; shortly coming out again saw Burton walk out of the shop and complained of being sick; he inquired for a doctor; he went to an apothecary's; got some pills and came back to the shop to lay down, as he said; a man standing by said that he should put his coat over his shoulder; all this was done; there was only a partition between our house and the shop; I heard the noise when the cooper was struck; this was after I went into the house, about half-past 10; when I went in the house Quinn sat outside the shop door; I never saw him afterwards; I heard nothing that would indicate who the assailant was.

Thomas Woodward sworn—Residence the same as above; about half-past 9 I was sitting on the outside with the former witness; when Quigley went in Quinn was sitting before the door; soon after the latter left; I saw Quinn afterwards coming across; both stopped near a tree above the cooper-shop; saw the deceased come out, said he felt sick, and asked if there were any pills sold across the road.

After some further testimony, the case was held over.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Beitler, at 2 o'clock to-day, Margaret Barker, residing between Seventh and Eighth streets, and below the Canal, was charged with throwing a lighted coal-oil lamp at Cecelia Selby, residing next door to her. It struck her on the back of the head. The oil was scattered over the floor, and set fire to a bed quilt and the dress of a daughter of Mrs. Selby.

The defendant gave the name of Margaret Barker. Her right name is Margaret Pierce; Barker, who was recently convicted of murder in the second degree, and whom the woman claims as a husband, made an affidavit that she was not his lawful wife, but that he paid her husband $10 for her and two children. She was held in $800 bail for her appearance at Court.

Charles Hill was charged with going to houses, engaging board, and on being shown a room, packed up everything, and then skedaddled. He was held in $2000 bail for a further hearing to-morrow at 2 o'clock.

ANOTHER PROFFER OF AID.—W. E. Sinn & Co., lessees of the New Chesnut Street Theatre, have generously offered the free use of that theatre for a benefit in aid of the sufferers by last night's catastrophe, to be given next week. We hope all will aid in getting up an exceedingly attractive entertainment, which will realize a handsome sum.

ASSAULTED HIS WIFE.—Biddle Reeves, who resides at No. 966 North Tenth street, was arrested yesterday for beating his wife. Alderman Plankinton put him under $1500 bail to answer at Court for his outrageous conduct.

ATTEMPTED LARCENY.—John Blair was caught in an attempted burglarious entrance to an old man's house, on Philip street, below Master. Alderman Shoemaker this morning committed him in default of $1000 bail.

HIBERNIA FIRE ENGINE.—In consequence of the death of one of the members, the Hibernia Fire Engine Company will not take part in the "escort" on Friday evening, as contemplated.

DROWNED.—Alexander Foster, residing in West street, while bathing in the Schuylkill yesterday afternoon, was drowned.

FACTS FOR THE PUBLIC.—

That we have unequalled facilities for conducting business to the advantage both of ourselves and our patrons, we submit the following TRUTHS—well known as such to the entire business community:—

1. We have abundant capital—therefore,
2. WE BUY FOR CASH EXCLUSIVELY.
3. We sell for cash exclusively.
4. We have a business experience of a quarter of a century, having been longer established than any house in our trade in Philadelphia.
5. Our business is thoroughly systematized, the result of long experience.
6. We employ the best talent in all departments; our garments are therefore unsurpassed in style, fit, or workmanship.
7. Our business is large and constantly increasing.
8. We have and constantly keep the largest stock and best assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia, which, for reasons already mentioned,
9. *We sell at prices in all cases guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere; also, full satisfaction in every purchase made of us, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth Sts. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., Philadelphia, and No. 600 BROADWAY, New York.

OUR readers should bear in mind that for every dollar they invest in aid of the Riverside Institute a handsome steel-plate engraving is given; also one share of stock, entitling the holder thereof to one present, there being no blanks. Those who invest two, three, four, or five dollars, and obtain the engraving given with these amounts, also receive the same number of shares of stock, which will guarantee one present each. As the number of valuable presents to be awarded are quite large, every one stands a fair chance of receiving some of the more costly gifts, as set forth in the published schedule.

KELLY'S NORTH AMERICAN GIFT CONCERT is licensed by the United States Government, and is declared legal by the most eminent counsel in the State of New York. It will positively take place Saturday, July 13, 1867, at Cooper Institute, New York city. All who wish to secure tickets in this, the largest and most successful enterprise of the kind ever inaugurated in the world—one that has never fallen under the suspicions which have at last ruined others of the kind—will be obliged to speak and act or write quickly, as the entire number of tickets, half a million, is nearly exhausted. Every ticket receives a gift; the highest one $30,000, and the amount to be distributed is $500,000, including $100,000 in greenbacks.

Single tickets, $1; five, $4·50; ten, $9, and twenty for $17·50.

A committee to be chosen by ticket-holders at the first concert will distribute the presents at once, and their report will be published in Kelly's *Weekly*, with portrait and biographical sketch of the persons receiving the thirty largest gifts, and sent to all ticket-holders. Tickets are sent everywhere on receipt of price. Persons sending orders should address A. A. Kelly & Co., No. 691 Broadway, New York.

Tickets sold for concert to take place at Wabash Avenue Rink, Chicago, Illinois, are good for this concert at Cooper Institute, New York city.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms.

New and second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.

WAREROOMS NO. 1103 CHESNUT STREET.

GROVER & BAKER'S
Highest Premium
"Elastic" Stitch and "Lock" Stitch
SEWING MACHINES,
With Latest Improvement.
No. 730 Chesnut street.

ARRANGEMENTS for greeting the President during his passage through the city are now being made at the Continental, particularly at Charles Stokes & Co.'s Clothing House, under the Continental, chiefly by offering to the public appropriate clothing at moderate prices.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

THE GREAT RESORT for Fine Confectionery is at George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street. His Caramels, Bonbons, Fruit Drops, Chocolates, etc., are deservedly in the highest repute. Foreign Fruits in great variety.

B. F. REIMER, PHOTOGRAPHER, No. 624 Arch street, is making those beautiful Porcelain Miniatures for only $1·00. Six cards, or one large picture, $1·00.

WATER-COOLERS FOR THE MILLION.—Refrigerators, Moth-proof Chests, Ice-Cream Freezers, etc., at E. S. Farson & Co.'s Manufactory, No. 220 Dock street.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia. J. S. LASH & CO.

FIFTY different styles and sizes of Refrigerators, prices from $7 upwards. E. S. FARSON & Co., Manufacturers, No. 220 Dock street, below Walnut.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

GAUZE SHIRTS.	Cheapest.	Best.
Gauze Shirts.	Cheapest.	Best.
Gauze Shirts.	Cheapest.	Best.
Gauze Shirts.	Cheapest.	Best.
Gauze Shirts.	Cheapest.	Best.

McINTIRE & BRO.,
No. 1035 Chesnut street.

THE ORDER OF THE DAY.
The Order of the Day.
The Order of the Day.
The Order of the Day.
Linen, Alpaca, and Duck.
Linen, Alpaca, and Duck.
Linen, Alpaca, and Duck.
Linen, Alpaca, and Duck.
Men and Boy's Clothing.
Men and Boy's Clothing.
Men and Boy's Clothing.
Men and Boy's Clothing.
Prices Undeniably Lowest.
Prices Undeniably Lowest.
Prices Undeniably Lowest.
Prices Undeniably Lowest.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE OF PHILA.,
S. E. CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.
Note.—Linen Dusters, Sacks, and Alpacas by the dozen, at low prices.

MARRIED.

DORFF—STEEVER.—On the 17th instant, by the Rev. Samuel Durborow, Mr. GEORGE DORFF to Miss KATE R. STEEVER.

DIED.

BRETT.—Suddenly, on the 19th instant, CALEB W. BRETT, in the 25th year of his age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

BURTON.—Suddenly, on the 18th instant, EDWARD C. BURTON, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the Coopers' Association of Philadelphia, and Shiffler Hose and Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 32, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 114 Carpenter street, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Lafayette Cemetery.

NEWTON.—Hon. ISAAC NEWTON died in Washington, D. C., on Fourth-day evening, 6th month 19th, 1867.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, G. Bakewell Earp, No. 637 N. Sixteenth street, on Seventh-day, the 22d instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. (Delaware county papers please copy.)

SHREEVE.—On the 18th instant, ISAAC M. SHREEVE, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of Bridge avenue and Hudson street, Camden, N. J., on Friday afternoon.

SLIFER.—On the 15th instant, ELIZABETH, wife of Abraham Slifer, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Flowertown, on Saturday, June 22, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M. Carriages at Chesnut Hill will meet the train leaving the city at 8 o'clock A. M.

PACKER'S ICE CREAM FREEZERS—AN article of standard reputation—and Ice Tools and Planes, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

GALVANIZED IRON WIRE OF VARIOUS sizes—A full variety of Iron Wire, and some sizes of Brass, Copper, and Silver-plated Wire, are for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

REFRIGERATORS OF THE VARIOUS APproved kinds are not kept in stock, but will be furnished at the lowest rates to such of our friends as may favor us with their orders.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, [4 15 3p
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15§

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9§

FOSTER,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

M'CALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, NORTHeast corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.—The patronage of old customers of Chesnut street, above Sixth, and Chesnut street, above Eighth, solicited. PEARL and DRAB CASSIMERE HATS, for Summer. Price, $5 and $6. 5 4 5p

BOYS' STRAW HATS.—THE LARGEST variety, and at reduced prices, at M'CALLA'S, Northeast corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Formerly Chesnut, above Sixth, and Chesnut, above Eighth. 5 4 5p

STRAW HATS, EVERY NEW STYLE, at M'CALLA'S, N. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 5 4 5ptf

JOHNSTON & SELDEN
Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy,
No. 434 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [6 10 3m
Ex-Gov. W. F. JOHNSTON. GEO. S. SELDEN.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p§

REFRIGERATORS,
WATER COOLERS, CREAM-FREEZERS,
CLOTHES-WRINGERS, SAFES,
AND A VARIETY OF HOUSE-FURNISHING ARTICLES, AT
E. A. WILDMAN'S,
No. 1011 SPRING GARDEN STREET.
5 21 tuthslm5p OPEN UNTIL 9 P. M.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS. { FOR CITY AND COUNTRY, Wholesale and Retail, Very Cheap. Big Horse in the Door. KNEASS, No. 631 MARKET Street.
4 11 tuths5p§

JOHN C. ARRISON,
Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth Street,
Philadelphia,
would invite the attention of his friends
and customers to his superior
assortment of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods;
Also, to his
Improved Pattern Shirt;
the material, workmanship and finish
cannot be surpassed by any in the
Market. [1 22 rp§

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1139 GIRARD STREET, June 20, 1867. }

Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, June 25, 1867, for the immediate delivery at the United States Storehouse, Hanover Street Wharf, the following described Quartermaster's Stores, properly packed, and ready for shipment, viz.:—

100 Tail Boards for Army Wagons, "Army Standard."
50 Wagon Tongues, ironed complete, "Army Standard."
300 Halter Straps with Roller Buckles, "Army Standard."
20 Pairs Double Lines.
160 gross Harness Rings, "Assorted."
644 Rings, "D."
5 lbs. Saddler's Silk, "Yellow."

All of the above-named articles to be of the best quality, and to be subject to inspection.

Samples of the Lines, Rings, and Silk must be delivered at this office twenty-four (24) hours previous to the opening of the bids.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures and residences must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed unreasonable, and no bids from a defaulting contractor will be received.

All proposals to be made out on the regular forms, in duplicate (which will be furnished on application at this office), and conform to the terms of this advertisement, a copy of which must accompany each proposal.

Envelopes to be indorsed "Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores."

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the proposals.

By order of
Brevet Maj.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. A.
HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster,
6 20 4t Brevet Major U. S. A.

THIRD EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY CABLES.

Two o'clock Market Report.

LONDON, June 20—2 P. M.—Consols 94⅝ for money. American securities are unaltered.

LIVERPOOL, June 20—2 P. M.—Cotton has declined ⅛d., and is now quoted at 11¼d. for middling uplands.

Lard has declined 3d. Ashes advanced 6d. Other articles are unchanged.

Trial of John H. Surratt.

Continued from the Second Edition.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Mr. Bradley said he had been misunderstood; he intended to convey the idea that the rule was that the whole subject was within the sound discretion of the Court. The defense therefore proposed to lay a foundation for a case upon which the Court could rule.

Mr. Carrington repeated he had no objection to the recall of the witnesses if they were here, but he did not wish to be compelled to keep witnesses here.

Mr. Merrick asked if they would recall Susan Mahony.

Mr. Carrington said she was in the city and could be recalled at any time.

Mr. Merrick said that case was then out of the way, and it only remained as to the recall of Blinn and Hobart, and he therefore submitted a motion to have them recalled, and he thought the motion would be granted when he stated what he expected to prove. The defense had received information which would enable them to show that in April, 1865, when the facts were fresh in his memory, Mr. Hobart stated that the parties to whom he referred in his testimony, as having got on the train at Essex Junction, got on that train on Friday, the 21st of April, and not on Tuesday, April 18. These dates are very material. That Hobart had made the statement was brought to the knowledge of the defense after the examination had closed. That this was so he would read from the statement of Hobart, as made to a Government official.

Mr. Merrick took up a book and was about to read from it when Mr. Pierrepont interrupted, and wanted to know to what official this evidence had been given.

Mr. Merrick—An official who was a deputy of General L. C. Baker.

Mr. Pierrepont asked if the book was Baker's book; if so, he had never seen it or the papers.

Mr. Merrick said it was in Baker's book, and if Mr. Pierrepont had never seen the prosecution in this case, the Government had seen it and knew all about it. The paper referred to was a letter to General L. C. Baker.

Mr. Pierrepont wanted to know if Baker's book and its contents could be put in evidence. He certainly objected to it.

Mr. Bradley objected to these incessant interruptions, and he asked that the rule be strictly enforced.

Mr. Pierrepont said he would state his objection.

Mr. Bradley called him to order, and demanded that Mr. Merrick should be allowed to proceed.

Mr. Pierrepont said he had submitted his objection, and asked the Court to rule upon it. He objected to the reading of Baker's book.

The Court said he should certainly sustain an objection to reading Baker's book or any other book, except a law book. Everybody knew that Baker's book was not one of law, and it was generally doubted whether it was one of fact.

Mr. Merrick said he did not propose to read from Baker's book, or any other book. He simply proposed to read a statement of what he proposed to prove if the witness Hobart was called. He proposed to show that before April 27, 1865, when the facts were fresh in his memory, Hobart stated that he had carried the men described yesterday on Friday, April 21, instead of Tuesday, April 18, and that his statement on that occasion corresponded exactly with his evidence of yesterday, except as to the time when the men were carried. As to Blinn, the defense proposed to prove that he made a statement before April 27 corresponding with that made yesterday, except as to the date when the men came to the depot at Burlington. They would show that he positively fixed the date from the fact of his brother's death, and that his mother was absent on the Thursday night, and that it was on Friday morning the witness was put on the train. It was the object of the prosecution to show that Surratt was in Montreal on the afternoon of April 18, 1865; that he was at St. Albans the morning of the 18th, and was at Burlington the night of the 17th, on his way to Montreal, as against the defense purposed to prove that the two men described by Mr. Blinn were put on the train on Friday morning, and not on Tuesday, that the two men were pursued through Vermont to Canada, the men having alleged that they lived in Canada; that they were pursued and tracked to their residence in Canada, and it was ascertained that neither of the men were Surratt, and these facts were reported to the department at Washington, and are still in the possession of the United States Government, and the Government knows that neither of the men who slept in the depot was John H. Surratt. Upon this statement, and the fact that this motion was a matter for the sound discretion of the Court, should induce the allowance of the motion on the side of justice. The prisoner is here without notice of the witnesses for the prosecution, and cannot know, until the witness is placed on the stand, what kind of a network it is attempted to weave about him. A judge exercising discretionary power should hesitate a long time before saying he would not summon back a witness whose re-examination might prove the material facts. In a civil case the recall of a witness would be allowed, and that has been uniformly done in this Court, and in the closely contested "Wiley Brown case" Mr. Bradley was permitted to recall the witness on the thirty-ninth day of the trial. As to the recall of Sergeant Dye, Mr. Merrick proposed to read a transcript from the docket of Alderman Dougherty, of Philadelphia, showing that Dye was arrested in the early part of 1867 for passing a counterfeit note on the First National Bank of New York.

Mr. Merrick was reading the transcript, when Mr. Carrington objected to the reading, and said it should not be placed in evidence unless first submitted to the Court.

Mr. Merrick said he did not purpose to offer it in evidence. He simply read it as the basis of his application to recall him.

Judge Fisher said the paper must not be read in the hearing of the jury.

Mr. Pierrepont said that when the motion was first made by counsel for the defense, and objected to by the District Attorney, he (Mr. Pierrepont) suggested that certain witnesses be allowed to be recalled, he did not know at the time that these witnesses had gone home, but Mr. Wilson, the Assistant Attorney, had advised the Court that some of them had departed for their homes.

Susan Jackson, however, was in this city, and the counsel for the prosecution consented that she be recalled. Could anything be more reasonable and fair? Now he was met with some embarrassment, because he had repeatedly been told by the learned counsel that the practice was different here from what it was where he had practised. He would ask the Court whether, on a motion to recall witnesses in order to continue the cross-examination, it was the practice to argue questions of fact, and sum up and tell what they expected to prove.

This motion was to compel the recall of witnesses. Counsel for the prosecution were willing to extend all the courtesy in their power. They would make no objections to the recall of any of the witnesses now in the city, and the putting of them upon the stand, with all the advantages of cross examination within the proper limits; but they do protest against their being compelled to bring back here those who have left the city. They should not be brought back, unless ordered to do so by the Court; neither justice or law required such a proceeding.

Mr. Carrington—Is not the application somewhat unprecedented? A witness has been fully examined. After the examination in chief, and the cross-examination have been completed——

The Court, interrupting Mr. Carrington—I don't want to hear you further. No motion ought to be made unless founded on an affidavit which the Court can inspect.

Mr. Bradley—It will be put in shape.

The Court—It is out of order for gentlemen to make arguments to the jury about the facts they are able to prove. The proper mode is to support the motion by an affidavit.

Mr. Merrick remarked that he had not proposed to argue the case, but if the motion was founded on an affidavit, he would be compelled to present his reasons why the motion should be granted.

Mr. Bradley to Mr. Pierrepont—You did not suggest that the motion should be supported by affidavit.

William E. Cleaver, livery stable keeper, testified that Surratt in conversation with him, said he and Booth had bloody work to do; that they were going to kill that d——d old scoundrel, Lincoln; Surratt, at the time, pulling out a pistol and laying it on a desk at the stable.

The witness saw Surratt on the afternoon of April 14, previous to the assassination; Booth and Surratt transacted that livery business with him.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 19.—Arrived, frigate Susquehanna, from the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard; gunboat De Soto, Pensacola, with Admiral Palmer, who transfers his flag to the Susquehanna to-morrow.

The steamship Hendrick Hudson, from Havana for Philadelphia, arrived here to-night short of coal. Spoke this morning, off the Capes, the steamship Stars and Stripes, from Philadelphia for Havana.

The Russian-American Treaty.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The *Commercial's* special despatch says the ratifications of the Russian treaty have been exchanged, and proclaimed to-day.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Cotton quiet at 27c. Flour heavy, and declined 15@25c.; 5000 barrels sold; State, $7@10·60; Ohio, $9·60@12; Western, $7·50@11·50; Southern, $9·25@15. Wheat dull, quotations nominal. Corn lower; 36,000 bush. sold; mixed Western, $1·06@1·09. Oats 2c. lower, quotations are nominal. Rye dull, quotations nominal, $1·20@1·25. Provisions quiet and dull. Whisky quiet.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Stocks heavy. Chicago and Rock Island, 89½; Reading, 106⅜; Canton, 44½; Erie, 59½; Cleveland and Toledo, 120⅛; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 77; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, 97⅝; Michigan Central, 112½; do. Southern, 68⅜; New York Central, 101½; Illinois Central, 120¼; Cumberland preferred, 30; Virginia 6s, 67; Missouri 6s, 98½; Hudson River, 107¾; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 110⅝; do. 1865, 106⅝; do. 1864, 107; new issue, 109⅜; Ten-forties, 100; Seven-thirties, 106½. Sterling exchange, 110; at sight, 110½. Money, 5@6 ₩ cent. Gold closed at 138⅛.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, June 20.

Death of Commissioner Newton.

Commissioner Newton died of chronic disease of the blader. The operation performed resulted in inflammatory fever. His remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment, leaving here by the afternoon train to-morrow. A meeting of Pennsylvanians will be held to-night at the Pennsylvania State Agency, to make arrangements for the funeral.

The Surratt Trial.

The prosecution is weaving a perfect net of testimony about Surratt, and his counsel do not seem to have the same confidence in clearing him they exhibited at the outset. The defense have counted much upon breaking down the testimony of Weichmann, but it is rumored to-day that the Government will not put him upon the stand. The prosecution has not yet brought forward the most important witnesses, St. Marie and others, but is laying the foundation for introducing their testimony.

The Strike.

The strike of the bricklayes, at the Treasury extension still continues. The strikers are gathered on the sidewalk opposite the work in force, but maintain good order. They are striking for eight hours for the day's work on Saturday, instead of ten as at present.

The Superintendent of the work has offered them an increase of a dollar a day on their wages instead, but they refuse to accept. A number of colored bricklayers applied to-day for work, but after consultation it was decided not to employ them, as if they were put to work, all the workmen engaged upon other branches would strike, and it would be impossible to supply the places of the stonecutters with colored workmen. One white bricklayer and two apprentices are at work to-day, but the strikers have made up a purse to induce the man working to leave the city.

From Wilmington, Del.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 20.—The National Division of the Sons of Temperance met in this city yesterday afternoon. Delegates were present from all the States but one, and from the Canadas, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island.

The reports of officers, including the Most Worthy Patriarch and Most Worthy Scribe, were received. The Committee on Credentials reported, and other preliminary business was transacted.

In the evening a grand welcome meeting was held in Institute Hall, where William Silver, G. W. P. of Delaware, made the welcoming address. He was responded to by John H. Stearns, M. W. P. of the National Division, who was followed by O. D. Wetmore, of New Brunswick, William G. McDonough, Edward Carswell, of Canada East, and others.

The meeting adjourned abont 10 o'clock to another hall, where a grand collation had been provided by the lady friends of the Order. The report of the officers show a very encouraging condition of the Order. A thorough reorganization has been effected throughout the South, excepting Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi. The Most Worthy Patriarch advocates carrying temperance into politics, and says the question of voting against a drunkard is not a matter of political opinion, but of moral right and duty. He calls especial attention to the contest between prohibitory and license laws in Massachusetts and Maine.

The session convened at 10 o'clock to-day, and will probably continue for several days.

Amongst questions to be discussed will probably be whether colored men shall be admitted as members of the Order, the particular importance of the issue being derived from the great temperance feeling among the Southern freedmen.

The Union Pacific Railroad.

NEW YORK, June 20.—A St. Louis despatch of yesterday, stating that work would have to be abandoned on the Union Pacific Railroad unless more protection was furnished against the Indians, conveys altogether an erroneous impression. Sidney Dillon, who has charge of the construction department of the road, left Omaha on Monday, the 17th, and is now in this city, and informs the Company that the work on the entire line west from Omaha has not been interrupted for an hour, and the track continues to be laid at the rate of two miles per day.

The Indians have caused some annoyance to surveying parties and the cutters in the Rocky Mountains; but General Sherman promises ample protection, and there is not the slightest probability of any interruption in the work.

OLIVER AMES,
President pro tem. U. P. R. R.

Mayoralty Election.

TAUNTON, Mass., June 20.—The City Council last evening, elected Alderman S. H. Rhodes Mayor, in place of E. H. Bennett, resigned.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, June 20

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 U S 7-30s..Je....c..106¾	20 sh Hazleton Coal.. 54
$3500 5-20s '65.Jy.rg.db.109⅝	20 sh Leh V R.......ls.. 59
$1000 All County Co 5s. 76	7 sh Penna R.......... 52⅝
$3300 Pa 5s '78............ 96¾	10 do.............. 52⅝
$700 City 6s, N..d bill..c 99½	100 sh Read.........s10.. 53·44
$5000 do..Old..vc..c 94¾	100 do.......... 3d.. 53⅝
$5000 C & Am mt '89..ls 93	100 do........s30.. 53⅜
$6000 Lehigh 6s '84...int 92	16 sh Cent Nat Bk....125
$1000 Susq Bds........b5.. 68¾	

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, N.c&p..... 99⅝	15 sh Cam & Am........132⅝
$1000 Wyo'g V Bds..... 84¾	1 do..................132⅝
100 sh Read.....s30wn.. 53⅞	4 do..................132⅝
50 sh Leh V R............ 59	25 do..................132⅝
4 do..scrip...... 25	10 do..................132⅝
5 do..scrip...... 25	200 sh Ocean Oil.......... 2·56

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
AT
PITCHER'S,
808 CHESNUT STREET. 808

Last Chance for Bargains, as we intend closing out our

SUPERIOR STOCK OF BOOKS!

In fine Turkey, Calf, Cloth, and Paper Bindings, by the best authors.
JUVENILE BOOKS.
COOK BOOKS, DICTIONARIES, and THE POETS, in various bindings.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
An immense variety—all styles of bindings.
BIBLES AND PRAYERS.
FRAMES,
Rustic, Oval, Arch-Top, Circle, and Square Walnut Frames—all sizes.
CORDS AND TASSELS,
STEEL ENGRAVINGS,
WALNUT BRACKETS,
PASTEL PAINTINGS,
CARD FRAMES,
CARD PHOTOGRAPHS,
MEDIUM PHOTOGRAPHS,
IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.
PALMER'S AND THORWALDSEN'S MARBLES.
PRANG'S SUPERB CHROMOS.
Chickens, Ducklings, Quails, Peaches, Squirrels, Autumn Leaves, etc. etc.
A fine assortment of Paper, Stationery, Envelopes, Pencils, Cards, etc.
A large proportion of the above Stock will be sold at

HALF PRICE!

TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS, STOCK, GOODWILL, AND FIXTURES FOR SALE. [6 18 3t

C. W. PITCHER,
808 CHESNUT STREET. 808

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use; also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.

Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAR Street,
11 7§5p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

600 ARCH STREET. 600
TO
CROQUET PLAYERS.
GAMES
$7·50, $10·00, AND $12·00.
GRIFFITH & PAGE,
4 10§ NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

"DON'T STAY LONG."

How many a loving heart utters the refrain of the following lines, "Don't Stay Long!" There is nothing of poetry in the phraseology, but there is in the touching manner in which the words frequently find voice—in the "yearning tenderness," fond hopes, and deep sympathy of which they become the imperfect interpreters. His experience in the poetry of life and love must have been barren indeed, who does not find these lines thrill like the echo of cathedral music to his heart of hearts:—

A look of yearning tenderness
  Beneath her lashes lies,
And hope and love unutterable
  Are shadowed in her eyes,
As in some deep unruffled stream
  Are clouds and summer skies.

She passed to early womanhood,
  From dreamy, sweet girl-life,
And crossed the rosy threshold but
  To find herself a wife;
Oh! gently should he lead her steps
  Along the path of life!

And as she clasped her small white hands
  Upon his arm so strong,
How often, like a summer sigh,
  Or a sweet pleading song,
She whispers, with a parting kiss,
  "Beloved one, don't stay long!"

It's almost always on her lip,
  Her gentlest parting words,
Sweet as the fragrance from rose leaves
  When by soft zephyrs stirred,
And lingering in the memory
  Like songs of summer birds.

And in his heart they nestle warm,
  When other scenes amid;
He stays not till she weary grows,
  And her fond eyes are hid
In tears which lie in bitterness
  Beneath each veiling lid.

And oh! how many hearts are kept
  By that love-uttering song!
There's scarcely one who on life's waves
  Is swiftly borne along,
But what has heard from some dear lips
  Those sweet words—"Don't Stay Long."

THE FETE DIEU.

In some Roman Catholic countries, *Corpus Christi* Day, which falls on the first Thursday after Trinity Sunday, and therefore, during the present year, on the 20th of June, is the occasion of a great festival known as the *Fete Dieu*. This is not so generally celebrated now as it was in former times, but in all the cities of Belgium, and in Marseilles, Avignon, and other southern towns of France, the festival is still observed with a great deal of circumstance and pomp. When a sojourner in one of these cities rises in the morning, it is with difficulty that he can account for the almost miraculous change which the place has undergone during the course of the previous night. The streets, from end to end, are decorated with festoons and garlands of evergreens, flowers, and variegated paper, and awnings are stretched from side to side to protect the people from the scorching rays of the sun. A very grotesque effect is imparted to the fronts of the houses, which are set off by tapestry, coverlets, carpets, and curtains of all imaginable descriptions, arranged in fantastic order. Sometimes this task is entrusted to the professional upholsterer, and then a very pleasing effect is given by the taste and system displayed in arranging the hangings. The principal feature of the day is to be a procession, which starts from one of the churches, about which the people are congregating in great crowds. To add to the liveliness of the scene, the bell in every steeple sends forth a merry peal, and those who do not intend to participate in the procession are at their windows and doors, to witness the anticipated pageant.

When the procession is arranged in order, the sound of a drum announces its approach, and every one is then on tip-toe, to gain a better view than his neighbors. At the head of the procession march the *confreries*, or beneficial societies, consisting of men, women and children, who sometimes turn out to the number of several hundred. At the head of each one of these societies is stationed the principal officer, decorated with ribbons and medals without number. The children form a very attractive feature in this portion of the procession. They are dressed in simple white muslin, with flowery crowns upon their heads, and their hair hanging about their shoulders in loose curls. Each one is also provided with a basket of flowers, decorated with blue ribbons. Some of the children are intended to represent various characters. Those boasting of the longest hair are considered Magdalens; others represent virgins, one of them being attired in deep black, with a long crape veil, and bearing on her bosom a large black heart, transfixed with silver darts; while four boys usually represent the four evangelists, by diligently writing, as they go, in large books, with old-fashioned pens of reed.

Following the people come the monastic and secular clergy, with here and there a band of music. Near the end appears a choir of girls, attired very elegantly in tarletan dresses and long veils, and set off by crowns. Last of all comes the priest of highest rank, carrying the Holy Sacrament, and walking under a gorgeous canopy, to which gold, silk, velvet, and feathers lend all their numerous charms. Surrounding the bearer of the consecrated Host are cardinals and priests in splendid dresses, and white-robed acolytes, who fill the air with clouds of incense from the censers which they swing in their hands. As the canopy and its surroundings approach, the people run forward, and cast before it baskets of poppies and other flowers, and then fall devoutly on their knees as the Sacrament is bore past them, the clergy meanwhile chanting the Litany in deep and solemn strains.

This attractive procession marches through the principal streets of the town, and then returns to the church from which it started, the latter being gaily decorated and illuminated for the occasion. As the procession enters, the organ sends forth its loudest peals, to the accompaniment of trombones, drums, and ophicleides; and, amid all this melodious uproar, the Host is restored to its accustomed place on the high altar.

To some extent, the ceremonies connected with the *Fete Dieu* are kept up throughout the week, the poor children of the town maintaining at the street corners little tables, covered with napkins and supporting some lighted tapers and a few plaster images of the Virgin Mary or some of the saints. As the people pass, the children cry out, "Do not forget the little chapel." These tables, or chapels, as the children style them, are relics of former days, in which it was the custom for the procession to halt at gaily decorated chapels on the line of march, and there celebrate the mass in the open air. In this country, the day is duly observed as a holiday by the Catholic portion of the population, but no such scenes are witnessed as occur every year in Belgium and the south of France.

CONTRIBUTION FOR THE REBUILDING OF WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE.—Mr. A. T. Stewart, who gave a handsome aid to William and Mary College in 1859, has recently earned an additional claim on the gratitude of the friends and lovers of that venerable institution by another subscription. This present contribution is, by double, the most liberal received during the canvass now making for the rebuilding of the College.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

THE STORY OF AN ACTRESS.

DEJAZET AT SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

The sketch of Dejazet in the June number of the *Galaxy* will be read with great interest, even by those who were not before aware of her prominence on the French stage. Although now seventy-five years of age, only half a century of which time she has been on the stage, she is still received with the greatest kindness by the Parisians, who make of her an especial pet. This popularity is somewhat due to her amiability, her liberal charities, and her strict professional integrity.

She is the founder of a special type of character on the French stage, known as the *Dejazet soubrette*. The writer in the *Galaxy* says:—

"The French *soubrette* is a very different and a very superior being under any circumstances, but it was Dejazet who first conceived the idea of elevating her considerably above the French standard, as she found it fifty years ago. At the outset of her career it was evident that she had resolved to relieve at least her own *roles* from their weight of heavy humor, and to decorate them with all the delicacy and lightness which they could properly receive. She was so successful in this endeavor, with characters already accepted by and familiar to the public, that in a short time she had persuaded many of the best authors of the day to remodel their works to harmonize with her new interpretations, and, presently, to write with exclusive view to the development of the new and captivating style she had established.

"Dejazet's first appearance (as an infant phenomenon) was at a little theatre in the Boulevard des Capucines, the existence of which is now almost forgotten. Intelligent foreigners, lounging inert in the court yard of the Grand Hotel, absorb their indifferent *fine champagne* at exorbitant prices upon almost the precise spot where the *debutante* of five years received her first applause. At that period there were theatres in Paris exclusively devoted to the training of children, and into one of these the little Virginie was presently admitted. One year later she attracted notice by her piquant imitation of Madame Belmont's acting in *Fanchon la Vielleuse* (the popular vaudeville of the hour), and so pleasantly recommended herself to that influential lady's favor, that she was, without much delay, transferred to Madame Belmont's own theatre, the Vaudeville. Here she achieved distinction by her performance of the chief of the fairies in *The Sleeping Beauty*; and Paris was enjoying to the utmost her infantile grace and intelligence, and busying itself with predictions of her future renown, when suddenly a violent illness, the consequence of over-exertion, compelled her to relinquish her metropolitan engagements, and content herself with occasional duties in the less exigent provinces.

"The theatre-loving populace is fickle, and requires to have its memory perpetually probed. Virginie, absent, soon lost the place she had so easily gained. Her name did not resume its prominence in the capital until, I think, some fifteen years later, when the Gymnase Theatre was established."

Déjazet enjoyed a successful career at this theatre for a considerable time, but a new style of plays, unfitted for her, was introduced, and she withdrew to the old Théâtre des Nouveautés, where she won fresh popularity. In 1832 she assisted at the infancy of the Palais Royal, where for ten or twelve years she attained a most brilliant popularity. Her sway was unlimited. The dramatic authors exhausted their invention and research in the effort to provide for her new plays. She then transferred her services to the Variétés, alternating afterwards with the Vaudeville, maintaining—in spite of her advanced age—her incontestable superiority in her own peculiar range of characters.

The writer in the *Galaxy* gives an account of his first impressions of Dejazet's acting, received when he saw her several years ago. She was then over sixty. He says:—

"On the evening in question Dejazet's reception was an event to be remembered. Her first step upon the scene was the signal for loud outcries of welcome, not only from orchestra and parterre, but also from the more decorous boxes, whence proceeded shrill feminine tones, agreeably diversifying the chorus. Hats and handkerchiefs were waved, and for five minutes the business of the stage was suspended in order that the audience might have its jubilee out. And when quiet at last returned, it was curious to observe how the house continued to beam with silent, though not less expressive, delight at the reappearance of the dear old favorite. On all sides little phrases of compliment and endearment were murmured:—'What grace!' 'Younger than ever;' 'Well done, *petite*;' '*Ah, la maligne*.' Pleasantly conscious of the favor lavished upon her, she glided through the representation with truly astonishing elasticity and buoyancy. Her attitudes and movements were literally like those of a young girl. Her face, closely viewed, betrayed advancing age—but by no means to the extent that would have been expected. Her eyes flashed as brilliantly as those of her youngest supporters upon the stage; and I am sure that few of them could rival her lithe and supple form. Altogether her appearance was that of a woman about thirty-five.

"It is difficult to believe that her acting could ever have been more thoroughly artistic. The timid flirtations of Bernard, his innocent wickedness, his immature attempts at gallantry, the affected bravery of his soldier life, the jaunty endeavors to prove himself a man of the world, and the mischievous persistence of his last love suit, were all expressed with inimitable grace and humor. The faculty of inventing impromptu 'by-play,' always one of her best gifts, was everywhere conspicuous, and was recognized at each new point by bursts of laughter and applause. Of course it was inevitable that at certain moments some evidence of time's changes should assert itself; but even these were made the occasion for demonstrations of encouragement and good-will. When about to sing a rather difficult song, she would advance to the *rampe*, nod saucily, as if to say, 'You think I can't do it, but you shall see,' then pluckily assail her *bravuras*, comically tripping among the tortuous cadenzas, and at the end receive her applause with an odd little air of pride, indicating entire indifference as to the lost notes, or perhaps a satisfied conviction that everything had gone better than she had expected or the public deserved. I really believe the audience cried 'brava' quite as heartily in jocose acknowledgment of her pretty vanities as in appreciation of her innumerable charms and graces.

"I have since lost few opportunities of witnessing Dejazet's performances, and, within my own recollection, I find no change in her. Her exact age is nowhere recorded, but, judging from the date of her first appearance, she must now be about seventy-five. Fancy that, young comedians of England and America, who fade away and retire—either into obscurity or a new line of business—at half her age! And still the same jocund spirit, the same combined daintiness and breadth of style, the same exuberant versatility as at the commencement of her history. Like Ninon de l'Enclos, she will have her lovers at eighty."

LORD ERSKINE, who was unhappily married, said at a dinner at the Duke of York's that "a wife was a tin kettle tied to a man's tail," at which the Duchess was greatly outraged. Monk Lewis, who was present, wrote, in reply, the following neat epigram:—

"Lord Erskine at marriage presuming to rail,
Says a wife's a tin canister tied to one's tail;
And the fair Lady Ann, while the subject she carries
  on,
Feels hurt at his Lordship's degrading comparison.
But whereby degrading? If taken aright,
A tin canister's useful, and polished and bright;
And if dirt its original purity hide,
'Tis the fault of the puppy to whom it is tied."

LAW AND PHYSIC.—When Dr. H. and Serjeant A. were walking arm in arm, a wag said to a friend: "These two are just equal to one highwayman." "Why?" was the response. "Because," replied the wag, "it is a lawyer and a doctor—your money or your life."

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

WILLIAM WITTFELD,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
CABINET FURNITURE,
NOS. 64, 66, AND 68 NORTH SECOND ST.,
Below Arch, West Side, Philadelphia,

Calls attention to his extensive assortment of FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, comprising:—
SOLID ROSEWOOD,
SOLID WALNUT,
PARLOR SUITS OF PLUSH,
TERRY, REPS, AND HAIR CLOTH,
ELEGANT CHAMBER AND
COTTAGE SUITS
BEST DINING ROOM AND
KITCHEN FURNITURE.
ALSO,
WRITING DESKS, MARBLE-TOP STANDS, ETC.,

All of which are manufactured by ourselves, of the best materials, and will be sold for cash only, at much lower rates than are offered elsewhere.

N. B.—Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the country. 6 15 smthlm

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book cases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
1¼ N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late
JOHN A. MURPHEY,
Importer and Dealer in
House-Furnishing Goods,
NO. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Philadelphia

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.

GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS AND WATER COOLERS.

A fine assortment of PAPIER-MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia, and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

NOTE.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1thstu

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL..............................$1,000,000
DIRECTORS.

Joseph T. Bailey,	William Ervien,
Nathan Hilles,	Osgood Welsh,
Benj. Rowland, Jr.,	Frederick A. Hoyt,
Samuel A. Bispham,	Wm. H. Rhawn.
Edward B. Orne,	

WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.
JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
5 1¼] *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank.*

A. W. FABER'S
CELEBRATED
SIBERIAN LEAD PENCILS,
TEN DEGREES OF HARDNESS,
ESPECIALLY ADAPTED
FOR CIVIL ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS
ARTISTS, AND COUNTING-HOUSE USE.
FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY
MOSS & CO.,
(AGENTS FOR PHILADELPHIA.)
STATIONERS, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND PRINTERS,
NO. 432 CHESNUT STREET.

X. STOPPEL'S Great Lead Pencil Drawing of "AFFINITY OF CHOICE," drawn with Siberian Pencils, now on exhibition. 5 23 1m4p

BEDDING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
NO 932 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST.
3 23tuthsrp J. G. FULLER.

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEbrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREEN WOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6 50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4¾

ROPER'S NEW AMERICAN
BREECH-LOADING REPEATING SHOT GUN,
FIRING FOUR SHOTS IN TWO SECONDS,

Using ordinary Ammunition. Manufactured by the ROPER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY, Amherst, Massachusetts, under personal supervision of C. M. SPENCER, Inventor of the famous SPENCER RIFLE. Send for circular. 5 16 3m4

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC
COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC
Manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
227 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, [2 2¾] ELIJAH G. CATTELL

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brand
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seve feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 103 JONES Alley.

INSTRUCTION.

The Quaker City
BUSINESS COLLEGE
N. E. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT STS
Established Nov. 2, 1863. Chartered March 14, 1865.
BOOK-KEEPING.

Course of instruction unequalled, consisting of practical methods actually employed in leading houses in this and other cities, as illustrated in Fairbanks' Book-keeping, which is the text-book of this Institution.

OTHER BRANCHES.

Telegraphing, Commercial Calculations, Business and Ornamental Writing, the Higher Mathematics, Correspondence, Forms, Commercial Law, etc.

YOUNG MEN

Invited to visit the institution and judge or themselves of its superior appointments. Circulars on application. L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., President.
T. E. MERCHANT, Secretary. 5 6

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

MORE ABOUT
LILLIE'S CHILLED-IRON SAFES

IMPORTANT FACTS
WHICH THE PEOPLE SHOULD
"MAKE A NOTE OF."

FACT I.—LILLIE'S CHILLED-IRON SAFES have been largely introduced for the last twelve years, and sold to those having the largest amount of valuables, as the best and most thoroughly Burglar-Proof Safe; and, up to the last three years, it has been as rare to hear of one of Lillie's Safes having been robbed by burglars, as to see or hear of a white blackbird or a white elephant.

FACT II.—It is notorious that the profession of the burglar has advanced at a rapid pace within the last eight years, and what was thoroughly burglar-proof then is not so now, which accounts for the fact that within the last three years very few of Lillie's Safes have been robbed, and the secret anonymous circulars distributed by other safe-makers latterly, showing a *very few* cases *only*, is the strongest evidence that but a very small number have been robbed to this time, notwithstanding the large number in use, and the amount at stake if successful.

FACT III.—There are two, and only two, general and leading principles upon which all burglar-proof safes are constructed. The one is pouring liquid iron between and around bars of wrought iron, hardened streel, or any proper combination of metals. This principle is adpted by Lillie, in the Chilled-Iron Safe, and covered and controlled by his letters patent.

The other is made up of layers of plates, of different metals, held together by bolts or rivets, or both. To this principle there are various objections:—The cost is double. The wrought iron plates, which are the strength of the safe, are outside, and are operated upon by the whole catalogue of burglars' tools. The bolts or rivets are easily forced by suitable tools, with or without powder, and cannot be sustained. *The former principle*, adopted by Lillie, avoids all these objections, can be made any thickness, and withstand any amount of resistance required; avoids the rivets, bolts, etc.; has no wrought iron outside to be operated upon by burglars' implements.

FACT IV.—Mr. Lillie, the Patentee, so soon as he learned that it was possible with the modern improved tools for burglars to grind through chilled iron or hardened steel, began experimenting to avoid the difficulty, and after much labor and expense he has perfected a system for chilling iron and combining metals that is entirely proof against the burglar's drill, or any other of his tools, even the wedge, warranted to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make. As a proof of his success, the following certificate is now offered from the Novelty Works, New York:—

OFFICE NOVELTY IRON WORKS,
NEW YORK, 18th December, 1866.

Messrs. Lewis Lillie & Son:—

GENTLEMEN:—We have subjected the sample of Chilled Iron you furnished us to the most severe tests (as regards drilling through it) that we could bring to bear upon it, and without success.

It is our opinion that it can only be penetrated by the use of a large number of drills, and the expenditure of much power, with days of time.

And we think it impossible for a burglar, with his time and power, to penetrate it at all.

Yours truly,
ISAAC V. HOLMES, Superintendent.
LYMAN G. HALL, Foreman.

And the following extensive Iron manufacturers in Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago, after the most thorough tests, find the result to be substantially the same.

And their principal Iron Workers so certify:
Messrs. Merrick & Son, Southwark Foundry, Philadelphia.
The Finkley & Williams Works, Boston, Mass.
The Union Foundry and the Northwestern Foundry, Chicago, Ill.

FACT V.—The proposition made the public heretofore is now renewed: I will furnish Safes or Vault Doors, of same size and capacity of other best makers, and at one-third less price; and the same may be tested when finished, and I will furnish the man to test the work of any other maker, and he shall furnish the man to test my work; and the party so ordering may accept the work which stands the most resistance, in any way or manner practicable for a burglar to work.

FACT VI.—I would now say to any of the owners of Lillie's Safes, that, in view of the preceding facts, if they feel the need of additional security, I will exchange with them, on fair terms, giving them all the late improvements, and the increased security, which is claimed to be beyond the reach of Burglars, until some new system shall be developed in the working of Iron, which would now seem hardly possible.

FACT VII.—It is true that the Sheet-Iron or common Safe, as now made, under ordinary circumstances (and when not crushed by the fall of walls or timbers) usually saves the written matter, but if the fire is severe it has to be copied, for the ink will soon fade out; besides, the safe is twisted up and useless.

It is equally true that the Chilled-Iron Safe saves the written matter in a perfect state, that it does not fade out or require copying, and that the safe itself is ready for further use. Any number of trials in fires, certified to, prove these facts, and if any of the safe venders who are distributing secret, anonymous circulars to injure the reputation of LILLIE'S SAFE, are not satisfied with these statements, they can have the opportunity of testing by fire one of their own Safes with LILLIE'S, on equal terms, whenever they so decide.

FACT VIII.—In answer to the story circulated by interested parties, that Lillie's Safe had gone up, and had ruined Lillie, etc., I would say that at no time in the last two years could Lillie & Son half supply the demand for Safes, and were under the necessity of forming a large stock company, with a very large capital, to meet the demand; and Mr. Lewis Lillie, Sr., is now the president of that company, which is located on the Delaware, in Pennsylvania, near Easton, and is the largest Safe Works probably in existence, and will be able to supply all demands for Safes, Locks, Chilled-Iron Vaults, etc.

In conclusion, I beg to call the attention of my patrons and friends, and the public, to the facts here presented, and to say that I am very thankful for past favors, and that I am prepared to furnish LILLIE'S BURGLAR AND FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, VAULT DOORS, CHILLED IRON VAULTS and COMBINATINN LOCKS, all at short notice, warranted to be the best and cheapest in market. I also keep constantly a large assortment of second-hand Fire Proofs, taken in exchange for Lillie's Burglar Proofs, of the best-known makers, all put in good order, and offered at below usual auction prices.

M. C. SADLER,
AGENT FOR LILLIE'S SAFE AND IRON COMPANY,
No. 639 ARCH Street,
5 9 tuths2m PHILADELPHIA.

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND
DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
6 5¾ NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
6 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable price will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
216m VANKIRK & CO

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE
TO THE HOLDERS
OF THE
LOAN OF THE COMMONWEALTH
OF PENNSYLVANIA,
DUE AFTER JULY 1, 1856, AND BEFORE
JULY 2, 1860.

Holders of the following LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA are requested to present them for payment (Principal and Interest) at

The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia.

Loan of March 30, 1830, due March 4, 1858.
" February 16, 1833, due July 1, 1858.
" March 27, 1833, due July 1, 1858.
" January 26, 1839, due July 1, 1859.
" June 7, 1839, due August 1, 1859.
" March 30, 1832, due July 1, 1860.
" April 5, 1832, due July 1, 1860.

Also, all BANK CHARTER LOANS due prior to July 2, 1860.

All of the above LOANS will cease to draw interest after August 15, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY,
GOVERNOR.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR-GENERAL.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
6 15 stuth t8 15 STATE TREASURER.

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT
STATE LOAN,
Free from all State, County,
and Municipal Taxation,

Will be urnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
6 6 1m4p] E. W. CLARKE & CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PURCHASED THE
NEW SIX PER CENT.
REGISTERED LOAN
OF THE
LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
DUE IN 1897.
INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY,
FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,
AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF
NINETY-TWO,
ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1.

This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton, including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.

Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or to either of the undersigned.

DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO. [6 11tf
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES,
CONVERTED INTO
Five-Twenties of 1865,
JANUARY AND JULY.
WITHOUT CHARGE
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
10 2¾rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

FINANCIAL

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & Co.,
112 AND 114 S. THIRD ST., PHILADA.
Dealers in all Government Securities,
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [3 24 3m

JULY COUPONS
WANTED.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 South THIRD St.
5 29 1m PHILADELPHIA.

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 16 S THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK. 1 1¾

AUGUST
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,
CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.

Large Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.

JAY COOKE & CO.
24tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

7 3'10s—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW
5-20s
BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at highest market rates.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
3 263m NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD ST.

SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA,
NORTHWEST CORNER OF FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS
GEORGE W. HILL, PRESIDENT,
E. B. HALL, CASHIER,
OFFERS EVERY ADVANTAGE TO DEPOSITORS

Bankers', Merchants', and Manufacturers' Accounts solicited. 4 18 thstu3m

A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
Is in receipt to-day of an invoice of
FINE CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS,
ETC. ETC.,
Which are now open for examination.

"Peace and War,' by G. Doree." "Last Rose o Summer," "Cromwell and Family," "Romeo and Juliet," "Star of Bethlehem," are well worthy the attention of the admirers of art. 3 15¾

T. A. ZIMMERMAN'S
HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,
(LATE F. LAKEMEYER'S),
S. W. COR. CARTER AND EXCHANGE STS.
PHILADELPHIA. 24 1m

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH & CHESTNUT STS.
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, SHAWL STRAPS, HAT CASES, POCKET BOOKS, FLASKS and Traveling Goods generally.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
COACH MAKERS,
NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 30 6m

SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.

J. B. KIMES & CO.,
3 12 6m Nos 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street

HE'LL SEE IT WHEN HE WAKES.

We remember at the Wilderness a gallant Mississippian had fallen, and at night and just before burying him, there came a letter from her he loved best. One of the group around his body—a minister, whose tenderness was womanly—broke the silent tearfulness with which he saw the dead letter. He took it and laid it upon the breast of him whose heroic heart was still:—"Bury it with him. He will see it when he wakes." It was the sublimest sentence of his funeral service.—*N. O. Picayune.*

Amid the clouds of battle smoke,
The sun had died away,
And where the storm of battle broke,
A thousand warriors lay,
A band of friends upon the field,
Stood round a youthful form,
Who, when the war-cloud's thunder peal'd,
Had perished in the storm;
Upon his forehead, on his hair,
The coming moonlight breaks,
And each dear brother standing there
A tender farewell takes.

But ere they lay him in his home,
There came a comrade near,
And gave a token that had come
From her the dead held dear.
A moment's doubt upon him press'd,
The one the letter takes,
And lays it low upon his breast,
"He'll see it when he wakes."
Oh! thou who dost in sorrow wait,
Though thy dear message came too late,
"He'll see it when he wakes."

Ne'er more amid the fiery storm
Shall his strong arm be seen;
No more his young and manly form
Tread Mississippi's green.
And e'en thy tender words of love—
Came all too late; but, oh! thy love
"Will see them when he wakes!"
No jars disturb his gentle rest,
No noise his slumber breaks,
But thy words sleep upon his breast—
"He'll see them when he wakes!"

ASTRONOMICAL SPECULATIONS.

From the Washington Sunday Chronicle.

BY PROF. BRAINERD, OF THE U. S. PATENT OFFICE.

The revelations of geology show that the earth at some period has possessed a climate essentially different from the present, and there is reason to believe that changes of this kind are still going on. There are evidences everywhere in the northern hemisphere of glacial movements, indicating the prevalence of a temperature much below that which now prevails; and the published account of the visit of Agassiz to the southern hemisphere shows that the same evidence of glacial action exists there also. This *savan* intimates that these glacial movements are periodical, and that they occur once in about 250,000 years. Now, let us call to mind that tropical plants are found in the coal series in high northern latitudes, where it is now perpetual winter, and the appearance also of animals of tropical habitudes even down as late as the Tertiary period, and we have a difficult question presented for consideration. Hitherto, so far as I know, geologists have been unable to give a satisfactory solution to these phenomena, and I am persuaded that they can only be explained upon astronomical principles; a hypothesis which is not only sufficient to explain to any reasonable mind the geological phenomena to which I have alluded, but also the enigma of glacial action, which appears to have spread over so wide a surface of the globe. In presenting my views upon this subject, I will assume—first, that a body once put in motion will continue in that motion until arrested or turned aside by a power equal to that which put it in motion; that is, it will not change its direction without a cause. This is an unvarying law which governs all matter. Second, that motion thus communicated to bodies may be simple or compound, and in either case will obey this law of nature. Third, that the earth has three distinct motions, from neither of which it will swerve without a sufficient cause. These motions of the earth may be defined as follows:—The first is the diurnal or rotation upon its own axis, and measures our days and nights; the second, the annual or orbital, and measures time by completing its circle around the sun. Both of these are so often repeated within the ordinary period of the life of man, that we can readily comprehend their extent and magnitude. The precession of the equinoxes, which requires about 25,868 years to complete an entire revolution, is not, in the sense we are considering, a proper motion of the earth; it is rather a want of sufficient velocity to bring the earth to the exact point in the zodiac from which it proceeded the previous year, by fifty and one-tenth seconds. But is there not still another motion of the earth, and, if so, is there any reason why such motion should not be continuous? I will assume, then, that there was a period in the history of our planet when the pole was at right angles to the plane of the ecliptic. We may then ask, What would have been the influence of such a condition on the climate of the globe? The only answer that can be given is that every portion of its surface would have been daily exposed to the light of the sun, and perpetual summer would have reigned over its entire surface. This condition, or something analogous thereto, must have been experienced during the carboniferous period of geology; for we find the same tropical plants wherever the coal series have been explored, whatever may be their geographical position. And the same may be said of the mollusca found embedded in the series both preceding and succeeding the carboniferous epoch. But such a condition of things is impossible with the pole of the earth inclined twenty-three degrees above the plane of the ecliptic. We now experience perpetual winter at the pole—that is, the summer is too short for the elevation of the temperature to that of a tropical summer. But suppose the pole of the earth to become more and more elevated, and gradually change its position, so as to approach more and more nearly a degree of parallelism to the plane of the ecliptic, until in the lapse of ages it finally reached that position, what would be the influence of such a condition upon climate? But one answer can be given: there would be but one day and one night during the year, and for a period answering to the time of many weeks together the north pole would be exposed to the tropical rays of the sun, and at the noon of this six-month day the great luminary would be vertical to the pole of the earth, from which position it would gradually recede in apparent circles (volutes), caused by the diurnal revolution of our planet, and finally sink below the equatorial horizon, and in like manner, for the next succeeding six months, illuminate the Southern hemisphere. During the six months' tropical day at the north pole, the south pole would be involved in a dreary and frigid night of six months' duration, giving rise to an enormous accumulation of snow and ice, destined to be broken up by the succeeding six months' tropical day. The gradual but extraordinary change of temperature thus experienced—the emerging of a hemisphere from an arctic winter of unmitigated severity to the fervent heat of a constant tropical sun, would of necessity produce glacial movements upon a scale of grandeur and magnitude of which we can form no conception in the existing relations of the earth to its great source of light and heat, and which have left as a record of the past the most extensive evidences of their action in former epochs upon both hemispheres. And this alternation of six months' day and six months' night would continue until this slow movement of the earth again caused the sun to dip below the horizon at every recurrence of its diurnal revolution; and then would be presented the most remarkable phenomenon of the sun rising in the west and setting in the east. And this is not an impossible condition in the planetary relations. There is at least one example of a satellite whose rotation is from east to west, or in a contrary direction from that of the earth at the present time.

I have said that this motion of the earth which is supposed to exist may be so slow that the historic period would not be sufficient to mark its progress, and many no doubt would raise objections to its existence for want of time, but it should be remembered that to solve a question like this, *duration* is to solve INFINITY. We cannot limit the operations of nature to days or years or centuries, nor circumscribe or define the bounds of space.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, June 3, 1867.

Sealed Proposals for each class, separately endorsed, "Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy Yard at (name the yard)," will be received at this office until the 1st July next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and the opening of the bids will be commenced at 10 o'clock A. M., on the following day, for furnishing and delivering, at the several Navy Yards named, the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which, with the form of offer and guarantee, will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several Navy Yards, for the classes for the yards under their command or by the Paymaster nearest thereto, or by the Bureau, for any or all of the yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in sealing the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; nor any bid which is not perfect and complete in itself, according to the forms of offer and guarantee, and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are referred to the printed instructions, which will be furnished with the schedules, and they are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers should be made on the printed form prescribed by the Bureau, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail. All offers must be accompanied by the bidder's license, or a certified copy thereof, and the bidder must state distinctly at what Paymaster's office he desires the bills to be paid.

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to indorse on their envelopes, above the address, and draw a line under the indorsement thus:—"*Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy Yard at (name the yard).*"

"To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C."

The certificate to the guarantors' responsibility must be certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered. If any articles are named in the schedules which are not known to be in common or general use, the bidders will ascertain promptly whether such articles can be procured or not, and if they cannot be obtained, the fact must be reported to the Bureau at once, before bids shall be received.

The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility be certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

All offers not made in strict conformity with the instructions accompanying the schedules will, at the option of the Bureau, be rejected.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered as follows:—

Class No. 1, Bricks; No. 2, Stone; No. 4, Yellow Pine Lumber; No. 5, Oak and Hardwood; No. 6, White Pine, Spruce, Juniper, and Cypress; No. 7, Lime, Hair, and Plaster; No. 8, Cement; No. 9, Gravel and Sand; No. 9½, Moulding and Fires and Fireclay; No. 10, Slate; No. 11, Iron, Iron Spikes, and Nails; No. 12, Steel; No. 13, Pig Iron; No. 14, Files; No. 15, Paints, Oils, and Glass; No. 16, Ship Chandlery; No. 17, Hardware; No. 18, Stationery; No. 20, Hay and Straw; No. 21, Provender; No. 22, Charcoal; No. 23, Belting, Packing, and Hose; No. 24, Sperm and Lubricating Oils; No. 25, Iron Work, Piping, etc.; No. 26, Augers; No. 27, Anthracite Coal; No. 29, Bituminous Cumberland Coal; No. 30, Semi-Bituminous Broad Top Coal (and Pictou at Boston yard); No. 31, Copper and Composition Nails; No. 32, Machinery and Tools.

NAVAL ASYLUM.

Class No. 1. Clothing; No. 2. Hats, Boots, Shoes, etc.; No. 3. Provisions; No. 4. Groceries; No. 5. Dry Goods; No. 6. Bread, etc.; No. 7. Tobacco; No. 8. Coal; No. 9. Paints, Oils, Glass, etc.; No. 11. Lumber; No. 12. Firewood; No. 13. Provender; No. 14. Miscellaneous; No. 15. Hardware; No. 16. Stationery; No. 15. Filling Ice-houses.

The following are the classes, by their numbers, required at the respective Navy Yards and Naval Asylum:—

BOSTON.

Nos 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 32.

NEW YORK.

Nos. 1, 5, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 27, 30, 31, 32.

PHILADELPHIA.

Nos. 5, 6, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 30, 32.

NAVAL ASYLUM.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Nos. 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 25, 27, 29. [6 6 th4t

PENSACOLA.

Nos. 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL.—

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
WASHINGTON, May 28, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the 9th day of July, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., for supplying WOOD and COAL to the United States Marines at the following places during the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1868; the Wood to be good merchantable oak, and to be delivered, piled, measured, and inspected at such points within the walls of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the commanding marine officer, free of expense to the United States. The Coal to be best white ash anthracite egg coal, free from dust, and to weigh 2240 pounds to the ton, to be weighed, inspected, and delivered at such points within the walls of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the commanding marine officer, free of expense to the United States; and both Wood and Coal to be furnished upon the monthly or quarterly requisition of the commanding officer, showing the quantities required, agreeably to regulations, viz.:—

At Washington City, D. C., 800 tons Coal, 800 cords of Wood.
At Portsmouth, N. H., 125 tons of Coal, 230 cords of Wood.
At Charlestown, Mass., 170 tons of Coal, 150 cords of Wood.
At Brooklyn, N. Y., 350 tons of Coal, 60 cords of Wood.
At Philadelphia, Pa., 125 tons of Coal, 80 cords of Wood.
At Gosport, Va., 100 tons of Coal, 90 cords of Wood.
At Pensacola, Fla., 125 cords of Wood.
At Mound City, Ill., 100 tons of Coal, 20 cords of Wood.

Payments will be made upon the receipt of accounts duly authenticated by the commanding officers of the posts at which the Wood or Coal has been delivered.

The right is reserved to reject all bids considered unreasonable.

A guarantee to be signed by two responsible persons, whose responsibility must be certified to by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or United States Collector, must accompany each proposal, otherwise it will not be considered.

To be endorsed "Proposals for Fuel," and addressed to the undersigned.

WILLIAM B. SLACK,
5 30 th4t Major and Quartermaster.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,

NO. 1321 MARKET STREET,

Offer for sale a large stock of

Hardware and Cutlery,

TOGETHER WITH

1000 KEGS NAILS

AT REDUCED PRICES. [3 7 thstu

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cheap Store, No. 135 South TENTH street,
118 Three doors above Walnut.

SHIPPING.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.

Also, all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO, Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE
FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship WYOMING will leave for the above port on Saturday, June 29, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Arch street wharf.

Until further notice, the TONAWANDA will be withdrawn, and the WYOMING will make semi-monthly trips.

Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 1]

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.

STAR OF THE UNION, 1076 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey.
JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie.
TIOGA, 1075 tons, Captain J. F. Morse.

Will leave this port every two weeks alternately, touching at Havana returning, for freight and passengers.

The STAR OF THE UNION will leave for New Orleans on Tuesday, July 2, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 (second wharf above Spruce street).

The TIOGA will leave New Orleans for this port June 29.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Saturday, June 22, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 (second wharf below Spruce street).

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages, etc. etc.

For further information, apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16] No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

HAVANA STEAMERS.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The Steamships

HENDRICK HUDSON	CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES	CAPTAIN HOLMES

These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M.

The Steamship HENDRICK HUDSON (Howes Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, July 2, at 8 o'clock.

Passage to Havana, $50 currency.

No freight received after Saturday.

For Freight or Passage apply to
THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
5 18 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 GOLD.

CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, June 22
CITY OF CORK	Wednesday, June 26
CITY OF BOSTON	Saturday, June 29
CITY OF NEW YORK	Wednesday, July 3
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday, July 6

And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday,

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
To London	115	To London	35
To Paris	125	To Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin, $110; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool to Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
8 7] or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
1 1 Or to THOS. R. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT St.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East and West, free of commission.

Freights received at the lowest rates.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 6 1 tf

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1] No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1] DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS UP THE RIVER.—The splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER makes daily Afternoon Excursions to Burlington and Bristol, stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly, each way. These excursions leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon. Returning, leave Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving in the city at 6 o'clock P. M.

FARE—Excursion, 40 cts. Each way, 25c. [5 25 3m

EXCURSIONS ON THE SCHUYLKILL.—Steamers leave Fairmount Park (foot of Coates street),

EVERY HALF HOUR,
FOR LAUREL HILL CEMETERY,
AND
THE FALLS OF SCHUYLKILL.

First boat leaving Fairmount at 7·20 A. M.; last boat at 6·35 P. M. Last boat leaving Falls of Schuylkill at 6·35 P. M. 6 5 1m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value	$1,070,280·75
	Cost, $1,030,552·05.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank $41,102·26	
	Cash in Drawer 447·14	41,540·00
		$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardon.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8]

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA,

OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 18
$2,553,146·13,

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,712·98
Premiums	1,206,432·15

UNSETTLED CLAIMS.	INCOME FOR 1866,
$27,431·18	$325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
George W. Richards	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [31 12 31]

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267·33.
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25]

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30]

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
	CHARLES F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Advisor.
7 27]

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TAKE A LIFE POLICY
IN THE
BROOKLYN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE:
N. E. Cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT.

E. B. COLTON,
2 23] GENERAL AGENT.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

GOLD'S IMPROVED
PATENT LOW STEAM
AND
HOT WATER APPARATUS,
FOR WARMING AND VENTILATING WITH PURE EXTERNAL AIR.

Also, the approved Cooking Apparatus,

THE AMERICAN KITCHENER

On the European plan of heavy castings, durability and neatness of construction.
Suitable for Hotels, Public Institutions, and the better class of Private Residences.

Also, Agents for the sale of

SPEAKMAN'S PATENT SAFETY VALVE,

Which should be connected with every water back and boiler, and GRIFFITH'S

PATENT ARCHIMEDEAN VENTILATOR.

UNION STEAM AND WATER HEATING COMPANY.

JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,
NO. 41 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.
B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent [4 26 3m

BOILER EXPLOSIONS
GUARDED AGAINST BY USING
SHAW & JUSTICE'S
MERCURY COLUMN GUAGES AND LOW WATER SIGNALS,
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
6 14 1m] PHILIP S. JUSTICE,
NO. 14 NORTH FIFTH ST., PHILA.
Shops—SEVENTEENTH and COATES Streets.

STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS
CAN BE PREVENTED BY USING
ASHCROFT'S
LOW WATER DETECTOR.
PRICE $50, APPLIED.
AUG. S. BATTLES,
SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,
6 7 1f NO. 24 NORTH SIXTH STREET

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY.
8 21] BEACH and PALMER Streets

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 5 30]

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,

Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1] ALFRED JENKS & SON,

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of NANCY K. RISK, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of A. K. COLHOUN, Executor of the last will of NANCY K. RISK, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, June 24, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 433 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

6 13 thstu5t* THOMAS J. WORRELL, Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM W. BREWTON vs. CAROLINE BREWTON. December Term, 1866, No. 80. In Divorce.

To Caroline Brewton, respondent:—Take notice of a rule in the above case, this day granted, returnable SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed. J. JOSEPH MURPHY,

May 18, 1867 [6 13thm4t*] Attorney for Libellant.

GOVERNMENT
PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE
PITKIN & CO.

AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC.

If you want an extra Awning very cheap, let our awning makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1500 hospital tents, lately purchased by us, many of which are entirely new, and of the best 12 ounce duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc. PITKIN & CO.,

6 3 3m Nos. 337 and 339 North FRONT Street.

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.

McCLELLAND & CO
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.)
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,

June 24, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1400 cases Men's, Boys,' and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc. Also, a general assortment of Women's, Misses', and Childrens' wear, of city and Eastern manufacture, comprising goods worthy the attention of buyers. [6 20 3t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETING MATTING, ETC., ETC.
On Friday Morning,

June 21, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 250 pieces rich royal damask, Venetian, superfine and fine ingrain, Dutch, hemp, list, cottage, and rag carpetings, Canton mattings, etc., embracing a choice assortment of superior goods, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. [6 15 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,

June 24, at 10 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 700 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods, embracing a full assortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons.

N. B.—Goods arranged for examination and catalogues ready early on morning of sale. [6 18 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, STRAW GOODS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,

June 25, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 1200 packages boots, shoes, brogans, etc., embracing a prime and fresh assortment of first-class city and Eastern manufacture.

Open for examination with catalogues early on the morning of sale. [6 19 5t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

HANDSOME FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, FINE FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, FINE CHINA AND GLASSWARE, ETC.
On Friday Morning,

June 21, at 10 o'clock, at No. 525 North Fourth street, by catalogue, the superior Furniture, suit handsome walnut and green plush parlor furniture, Scherr pianoforte, fine French plate mantel and oval pier mirrors; Brussels and other carpets; fine China and glassware; kitchen furniture, etc. [6 18 3t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 508 WALNUT Street

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon. Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

SALE OF STOCKS, LOANS, ETC.
On Friday, June 21,
At 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange:—
1 share Mercantile Library Co.
100 shares Commercial National Bank.
1000 shares Hyde Farm Oil Co.
100 shares Susquehanna Canal.
100 shares American Anti-Incrustation Company.
100 shares Cambria Iron Company.
$5000 Susquehanna Canal Bonds.
$5000 Warren and Franklin Railroad Bonds. [6 19 2t

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE, LARGE FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, CARPETS, SILVER PLATED WARE, Etc.
On Friday morning.

At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of very superior cabinet furniture, large mantel mirrors, beds and mattresses, carpets, silver plated ware, China, glassware, etc. [6 19-2t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

SALE OF 1200 CHROMO LITHOGRAPHS OF NIAGARA FALLS.

On account of Whom it may Concern.

B. Scott, Jr., will sell by auction, at the Art Gallery, No. 1020, Chesnut street, on Saturday morning next, 22d inst, at 10 o'clock, 1200 fine Chromo-Lithographs of Niagara Falls.

Sale positive and without reserve. [6 20-2t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 240 MARKET STREET.

C. C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER,
Office No. 421 COMMERCE Street. 5 21]

REAL ESTATE SALES.

PEREMPTORY SALE.
THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

VERY VALUABLE WHITE MARBLE FRONT CHURCH AND LARGE LOT, SEVENTH Street, south of Arch street, 90 feet front, 100 feet deep.

On TUESDAY, June 25, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold at Public Sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

All that large and valuable lot of ground, situate on the east side of Seventh street, south of Arch street, containing in front on Seventh street 89 feet 6 inches, and in depth 100 feet, with the edifice thereon erected, known as "The Second Presbyterian Church." The Church is a solid structure of fine architecture, with white marble front, built of choice material, with the best workmanship, and having a commodious and elegant interior. The premises will be open for examination each day from 12 until 5 o'clock. The pulpit, its hangings and decorations, the organ, pew and other cushions and furniture, are reserved from the sale.

Possession immediately upon completion of the title papers. $1000 to be paid at the time of sale. Terms accommodating.

No. 2. Such right and privilege as the Church may have (which is believed to be perfect, but will not be warranted) to build over and under a certain 10 feet wide alley adjoining the Church premises on the south, leaving 12 feet headway over and along the whole length of said alley.

Sale absolute.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
6 19 w ths2t 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street,

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.
Estate of THOMAS J. A. HENKELS, deceased.
THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

Three-story brick Dwelling, No. 1512 North Seventh street, north of Jefferson street.

Pursuant to an Order of the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, will be sold at public sale, on TUESDAY, July 9th, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, late of THOMAS J. A. HENKELS, deceased, viz.:—

All that certain three-story brick messuage and lot ground, situate on the west side of Seventh street, 103 feet 9½ inches north of Jefferson street, Twentieth Ward—containing in front on Seventh street 18 feet, and extending in depth 140 feet, more or less, to Franklin street. Bounded northward and southward by ground now or late of George Thorn, and eastward by Franklin street. Being the same premises which George Thorne by indenture bearing date the 17th day of April, 1861, and recorded in Deed Book A C H, No. 8, page 301, etc., granted and conveyed unto said Thomas J. A. Henkels, his heirs and assigns, reserving thereout the payment of the yearly ground-rent of $117, in half yearly payments, on the 1st of May and November, without any deduction for taxes.

By the Court, E. A. MERRICK, Clerk O. C.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
6 19 20 22 jy6 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10] No. 1132 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.

SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 27 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cord Twines, Etc.
No. North WATER Street, and
No. North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14]

ANOTHER DISASTER.

Destruction of Fox's American Variety Theatre by Fire.

13 Men Killed, and Over 30 Wounded by the Walls Falling.

The Building in Ruins, and Much of the Surrounding Property Damaged.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

It would appear that death by accident, as as well as by the hand of violence, is fated to run its course in our midst. It was but two weeks ago to-day that there occurred on Sansom street, above Ninth, a terrible boiler explosion, by which over two dozen unfortunate men were, on the instant, and without preparatory warning, brought face to face with death. The bodies of some of the victims of this calamity still remain buried beneath the ruins of the building; and before their sorrowing friends have had the slight consolation of giving their remains a decent Christian burial, we are called upon to record another disaster which more than equals the former in the destruction of property, and almost rivals it in the loss of life resulting At half-past 9 o'clock last evening, the New American Theatre, running from Walnut street through to Sansom, at the distance of about sixty feet west from Eighth, caught fire and was entirely consumed, the disaster culminating at about a quarter before 11 o'clock, by the falling of the front wall, which buried a large number of firemen and citizens in the ruins.

As far as can now be ascertained, the fire originated in the stable under the rear portion of the building, in which were kept the horses of the establishment when it was used as a circus. On the Sansom street front, adjoining the eastern wall of the building, was a narrow passage-way, used as a private entrance for the members of the theatrical company. Next to this were the stables, to which access was had by means of a raised gangway from the street. Immediately over the stalls was the place where the hay and other feed for the horses was kept, and in which, it is supposed, the fire originated. Over this, again, had formerly been an open space, containing a ring about forty feet in diameter, used for training the horses of the circus. But since the building had been exclusively devoted to dramatic and variety representations, the greater portion of this had been cut up into dressing and property rooms. Surrounding these, and also on the lower floors, were several other apartments used for similar purposes, while just to the right of the stage, facing Walnut street, was the green-room of the establishment. In these different rooms were stored the large and costly wardrobe of Mr. Robert Fox's variety company, and on the stage was a large amount of scenery, much of which was quite new.

It was not a matter of wonder that the flames spread with great rapidity through such a variety of combustible material. Devouring, in the first place, the combustible articles stored in the hay-loft, the flames, accompanied by dense clouds of smoke, broke through the doors and windows of the Sansom street front. If the proper appliances for extinguishing the fire had been on the ground at the time, it might have been suppressed before communicating with the portions of the building used for theatrical purposes. But the conflagration soon extended to the dressing and property rooms over and around the hay-loft, and when these were gained there was no chance of saving the building and its contents, as a great portion of it was constructed of wood of a very dry and inflamable character.

The first warning that the inmates of the auditorium had of the presence of the flames was given by small clouds of smoke, which issued from one of the doors by which the members of the orchestra gained access to their department. As there was a large number of persons among the audience who were puffing away industriously at their pipes and cigars, and as flame and smoke were very frequently brought into requisition as stage accessories, this did not attract much attention at first. But the volume gradually increased in size and density, and then a suppressed murmur of "fire" ran through the audience, and several persons hurried themselves into the street, without any further admonition. It is scarcely possible but that some of the officers and attaches of the establishment were aware of the real state of the case; but they deemed it inexpedient to alarm the audience and thereby cause a panic, which might have resulted in serious loss of life in the effort to escape from the burning building. They also hoped that the flames in the stable might be extinguished before any great damage was done. For these reasons they exerted themselves to quiet the commotion, which was beginning to make headway among the performers on the stage. At the time that the smoke appeared, the orchestra had just finished the overture to the "Demon Dance" of the *Black Crook;* the curtain had risen, and from twenty-five to thirty young girls, dressed in scanty gauze were about commencing the evolutions peculiar to that spectacular scene.

The dance was continued for a moment, but the volume of smoke increased so rapidly that the performance had to terminate. Then there was a general rush for the exit doors on the part of the audience, and in a short time the theatre was cleared of spectators, happily without accident. Several of the small boys who were seated in the upper tier, however, were so terrified that they leaped recklessly from the second story window to the pavement. A lad was afterwards picked up in the middle of the street, with his skull so badly crushed that he expired in a few minutes; and it is probable that he was one of those who leaped from the windows.

The actors and actresses, as soon as the performance terminated, endeavored to gain their dressing-rooms for the purpose of securing their several wardrobes. Those whose rooms were nearest the Walnut street front succeeded in rescuing many of their effects, but about this time the flames broke through the floors in the rear, and all access to the other rooms was thus shut off, as well as egress from the theatre by means of the private entrance on Sansom street. Some of the male performers, assisted by persons in the audience, endeavored to retard the progress of the flames by tearing down the scenery; but while they were thus engaged the drop-curtain fell to the floor of the stage, and the work was brought to a close. All the members of the company, and the remainder of the audience, then gained the street as rapidly as was possible. The personators of Ethiopian characters did not have time to remove the stains of the burnt cork from their faces, and the danseuses were hurried by the throng into the street, attired in their flesh-colored tights and short gauzy dresses. One of the dancing girls was so overcome by the excitement and exhaustion that she fainted away just as she reached the open air. She was immediately removed to a place where restoratives could be applied; and, as far as we have been able to ascertain, no other member of the company met with any mishap. The others also sought refuge in the neighboring houses or their homes, that they might as soon as possible attire themselves in more becoming garments.

About one hundred persons were comprised in the theatrical company, and attached to the Theatre in various positions, all of whom, for the time being, are thus thrown out of employment. The lessee of the establishment was Mr. Robert Fox. Mr. Robert Earnshaw was the business manager, and Mr. James Pilgrim the acting and stage manager. The orchestra was under the leadership of Mr. Gustave Ritter. The leading performers were Frank Brower, Frank Wood, Charles H. Stewart (surnamed "Fatty Stewart"), Mademoiselle La Rosa, and R. M. J. Siner. The principal members of the stock company were Denny Gallagher, Miss Alice Seidler, Miss Maggie Wesner, and Miss Julia Porter.

Before the whole building was wrapped in flames, the firemen succeeded in carrying out into the street several mirrors, pictures, and other pieces of furniture easily moved; and these, with the few wardrobes that were saved by their owners, were all that was rescued from the burning building.

The fire originated in the stables about twenty minutes after 9 o'clock, as nearly as can be ascertained. A half hour must have elapsed before the audience and performers were convinced that the building was on fire; and in another half hour the flames had spread over the entire roof to the Walnut street front. By this time the general alarm had been sounded by the State House bell. A large number of firemen, with their apparatus, were already on the ground working indefatigably to subdue the flames. To these a large reinforcement was soon brought by the general alarm. Hundreds of people from the neighborhood were also present as spectators, completely blocking up all the surrounding streets.

The scene was, indeed, one that was well worth beholding. Owing to the combustible character of much of the material of the building, and the light texture of the scenery and wardrobes, the flames rose high into the air, and a large, dense mantle of smoke rested above the scene and gradually spread itself over the vicinity. Persons at a distance of ten miles from the city saw the fire distinctly. The wind was not high at the time, and therefore the sparks were carried to no great distance. With the exception of the surrounding buildings, no damage was inflicted, save by the firing of a few awnings in the vicinity, which were soon extinguished.

Numbers of streams of water were thrown upon and into the burning building, but without materially checking the progress of the flames, until the whole interior was a mass of ruins. The firemen, however, worked nobly, and did their best. Several of them made a sad and disastrous mistake, however, towards the close of the conflagration. The barroom of the establishment was situated on the Walnut street front, at the western side, and the heated and exhausted firemen broke into this, and helped themselves freely to the liquor which was stored there.

This achievement was attended with great apparent danger from the first, for the wall on the Walnut street front was then in a threatening condition, and those who were standing immediately against it were continually warned by the crowd of the risk they were encountering. Little heed was paid to these timely admonitions, and just as those who had forced their way into the bar-room were coming out, about sixty feet of the wall fell outward upon the sidewalk and street. The portion which was thus precipitated to the ground extended from the eastern wall of the building to the second window from the west, and from the roof to the top of the entrance doors. A great commotion was created in the crowd of spectators by this mishap, and immediately there was a rush in all directions from the neighborhood of the theatre. So great was the pressure in the dense assemblage, that persons were whirled around the corner of Eighth and Walnut streets, and carried far down each thoroughfare, without having the remotest idea of what had happened. When the consternation thus caused had somewhat subsided, the workmen returned to the buildings, and to their dismay found that about two dozen firemen and others had been buried beneath the ruins of the fallen walls. Instant search was made for the unfortunate victims of this disaster, and as fast as they were recovered the living and the dead were removed to the neighboring houses or taken at once to their homes. A complete list of the killed and wounded will be found below.

The flames still continued to rage, unmindful of the loss of life which they had caused; and it was not until after eleven o'clock that they were almost suppressed. During the remainder of the night, however, they continued to linger among the ruins, and when we visited the ruins again this morning, smoke was still issuing from the charred remains of the building, and here and there the fire still burst forth spasmodically. The scene presented by the interior was one of desolation. Only the exterior walls are now standing, and a small portion of the second floor, which still adheres to the Walnut street front. But scattered around the former auditorium are the charred posts that once supported the galleries, imparting to the scene the aspect of a forest through which the flames have raged. A strong force of policemen are on duty, keeping all intruders out of the ruins.

The Ruined Theatre

had a front of seventy feet on Walnut and Sansom streets, and was one hundred and sixty-five feet in depth. The ground belongs to the estate of the late Isaac Brown Parker, Esq. All the improvements, including the building, furniture, fixtures, and scenery, were the property of Mr. Robert Fox, who estimates his loss at $28,000. On this he has an insurance of $9000 in New York, New England, and Baltimore companies, whose names and several liabilities cannot, as yet, be ascertained, as the safe containing the policies has not yet been opened. A short time since Mr. Fox cancelled policies amounting to $3000.

The Effects of the Fire on the Adjacent Buildings

were quite serious. As soon as the flames had extended to the roof of the Theatre, they communicated with those of the row of buildings adjoining the establishment on the east, and fronting on Eighth street. The firemen paid due attention to this locality, scaling the roofs by means of ladders, and working diligently with their axes and hose. The bedding and other combustible articles in the upper stories of these buildings were also hurled into the street, and mirrors and other valuable and portable pieces of furniture were taken from the houses to those in the vicinity which were in no immediate danger. The buildings on Walnut and Sansom streets, adjoining the Theatre, were also more or less damaged. The following is a summary of the losses thus sustained:—

Adjoining the Theatre on the west is the hotel of J. G. Poulson, No. 813 Walnut street, the walls of which were slightly damaged. His loss amounts to about $1000, which is fully covered by insurance in the Fire Association and Green Tree Company.

The liquor store of Mr. G. H. Curtis & Co., No. 817 Walnut street, was slightly damaged by water; no insurance.

John Reiley's liquor store, No. 821 Walnut street, was also slightly damaged by water.

The dwelling No. 808 Sansom street, owned by Mrs. S. A. Bronson, was damaged by fire and water to the extent of $1000. It is covered by an insurance of $1500 in the Reliance Company.

William Cronin's hotel, No. 810 Sansom street, was seriously damaged. The roof was entirely destroyed, and all the upper rooms badly damaged by the fire and water. His stock of liquors was also destroyed. The loss on the latter will reach $5000, with no insurance. The loss on the building amounts to about $3000, but is covered by an insurance of $4000 in the Royal, of Liverpool.

The stables of E. C. Conklin, in the centre of the block on Sansom street, were damaged by water to the extent of $150. Fully insured.

The large building at the southwest corner of Eighth and Sansom streets, occupied as a hotel by Messrs. Brennan, was only slightly damaged by water, fully covered by an insurance of $3600 in the Germania Company of this city.

The dwelling at No. 128 South Eighth street, occupied by Mr. Conrad Liebrach, was damaged to the extent of $800, covered by insurance in the Pennsylvania Company. The roof was badly burned, and several of the rooms flooded with water.

Laurer's cigar store and dwelling, No. 132 South Eighth street, was damaged to the amount of $2000; covered by an insurance of the same amount in the Mutual.

James Reilley's saloon, No. 134 S. Eighth street, was slightly damaged.

D. B. Emerick, dealer in house furnishing goods, sustained a loss of $300 by the fire, but is fully insured in the Fire Association.

Charles F. Sauter's dwelling, and gents' furnishing goods establishment, No. 138 South Eighth street, was damaged by fire and water to the extent of $1000, with no insurance. The lower story of the above was occupied by George Sauter, as a manufactory of *passe partouts* photograph frames. His loss amounts to $1500 or $2000, which is covered by an insurance of $4500 in the Insurance Company of North America.

The roof of Mrs. S. A. Bronson's dwelling, No. 140 South Eighth street, sustained a loss by the burning of the roof of the back building. The first story is occupied as a gents' furnishing goods emporium. The loss will reach only $500, and is covered by an insurance of $1500 in the Reliance.

The gents' furnishing store of Mr. H. F. Butler, No. 142, was damaged to the extent of $200, but the loss is covered by an insurance of $2500 in the Spring Garden and Lycoming County Companies.

F. K. Knoppel's confectionery store, No. 145, was damaged to the extent of $200 by water, but is fully insured.

The cigar store on the northwest corner of Eighth and Walnut streets, occupied by Messrs. Wiley & Brothers, was damaged by fire on the roof and by water to the amount of $200. On this property there was an insurance of over $15,000, in the Spring Garden, Girard, and Phoenix Companies.

Herkness' Bazaar, at the corner of Ninth and Sansom streets, and the other buildings of the block, were not in any way damaged by the fire or water.

We now come to the most melancholy results of the disaster, a list of those who were killed and wounded by the falling of the wall of the Theatre on Walnut street.

The Killed

were the following:—

John A. Lutz, a member of the Hibernia Engine, and proprietor of the Exchange Baths, No. 228 S. Second street, was killed. He was forty years of age, married, and leaves three children.

John W. Emmett, of the Franklin Engine, a rigger in the Navy Yard, and a director of the Company, aged twenty-three, and unmarried, was killed. His skull was crushed, and his face fearfully lacerated, the lower portion of his left leg was also crushed, and nearly severed from the body. He resided on the south side of Catharine street, below Second.

William Ennis, a runner with the Franklin Engine, aged forty, and married, with a family of three children, died as he was being carried across Spruce street to the Hospital.

George Carles, a harness maker, aged twenty-three, and single, residing at No. 1727 Olive street, was among the killed. He belonged to the Columbia Hose.

Aaron Jones, a butcher, aged twenty-two, and unmarried, died this morning at the Hospital, from severe injuries of the breast, hip, and limbs. He resided in Lawrence street, below George. He was a member of the Lafayette Hose.

Edward Carberry, aged 18, residing at No. 744 Carpenter street, was killed by a portion of the wall crushing in his chest.

William East, aged 16, a baker by trade, and living at Southwark Hall, was killed by injuries about the head.

The bodies of the last persons are now at the Fifth District Police Station.

The following killed are still at the Pennsylvania Hospital:—

James Taylor, connections unknown.

W. H. H. Sutton, whose remains were at the Hospital, was removed by his father this morning.

Caleb Brett, a folder on THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, and a member of the Washington Engine, was killed. He was about twenty-two years of age, and resided at Seventeenth and Carpenter streets He leaves a wife and one child. He died at Blair's drug store, at the corner of Eighth and Walnut streets.

The remains of an unknown man are also at the Hospital.

A young man dressed in citizen's clothes, aged about 20 years, was killed, and his remains removed to the building, No. 735 Walnut street.

A Mr. Young, of the Friendship Engine, was so severely injured, that he died this morning.

The list of the killed is closed with the lad whose remains, as stated above, were found in the street.

The Wounded.

The following members of the Hibernia Engine are among those injured, but not killed, by the falling of the wall:—

James Datty, a lithographer, aged twenty-five, and unmarried. His left leg was taken off below the knee, and his right arm broken, besides other injuries. He resides at No, 247 German street.

Dennis Kelley, a machinist at Morris & Tasker's works, aged twenty-one years, and single. Shoulder broken and arm burned severely. His body was also badly bruised, his head cut, and his left hand partially burned off. He resides in Fitzwater street, near Sixth.

John Nolan, a carver, aged thirty, married, and having two children, was slightly injured about the head. He resides in Lazanean street.

John Quinn, aged twenty-two, single, was slightly injured about the legs.

The members of the Washington Engine injured were the following:—

William Butler, a painter, aged twenty-four, and unmarried, was cut in the back and internally injured. He resides on Ninth street, below South.

Henry Schriber, a painter, aged 24, and unmarried, was injured in the side and ankle. His residence was on Queen street, above Lombard.

John Ellis, an engineer, aged 2,8 and unmarried, was struck on the shoulder.

William Mitchell, a coachsmith, aged twenty-eight, and unmarried, was bruised about the body and head, and internally injured. He resides on Fifth street, above Lombard.

Daniel Ragan, produce dealer, aged twenty-three, and unmarried, had a leg broken, and sustained internal injuries. He resides on Quince street, above Lombard.

The following members of the Western Hose were injured:—

George McClellan, a ship carpenter, aged twenty-eight, and married, with two children, was badly injured. He lives on Pemberton street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first.

Lewis Fisher, a glass-blower, aged twenty-three, and married, was injured internally. His residence is at the corner of Twenty-fourth and South streets.

James P. Burton, employed in the Gas Office, aged twenty-five and unmarried, was slightly injured in the leg. He resides on Wilcox street, above Nineteenth.

Michael Johnson, a laborer, aged twenty-four, and unmarried, had an arm broken and sustained injuries on the head. He resides at Twenty-fourth and Pine streets.

The only member of the Moyamensing Hose injured was the following:—

William Thompson, aged twenty-nine, sustained an injury on the hand. Lives on Reliance street, below Shippen.

The only member of the Shiffler Hose injured was the following:—

Charles Pursglove, engineer of the steamer, aged twenty-seven, and married, with two children, was fearfully injured in the loins by the "devil" of the branch-pipe. This accident took place on Eighth street.

The only member of the Southwark Engine injured was the following.—

William Butler, aged fifty-two, and married, with a family of six children, had his hand badly crushed. He resides near Moyamensing avenue and Federal street.

The following member of the Franklin Engine was injured:—

Peter Kelley, a carter, aged twenty-eight, and unmarried, badly injured in the back of the head, and had a leg broken. Almost all the flesh was scraped from his back. He resides on German street, above Fourth.

The following member of the Columbia Hose was injured:—

Henry Kirby, aged twenty-three, and unmarried, had his ear crushed. At a fire at the establishment of Messrs. James, Kent, Santee & Co., some time since, he received a broken leg and arm. He resides on Ninth street, below Race.

The following members of the Pennsylvania Hose were injured:—

George Lyle, a machinist, aged twenty-three years, and unmarried, fell from a ladder and was injured in the back. He resides on Third street, above Union.

John C. Dye fell on Eighth street and injured the cap of his knee, and sprained his arm and wrist.

The following members of the Good Intent Hose were injured:—

Henry McManus, employed in the Gas Office, and keeper of a tavern at the corner of Tenth and Wallace streets, was badly injured. He has a family of four children.

The following member of the Lafayette Hose was injured:—

Lewis Catsenbury, a salesman in a clothing house on Market street, aged twenty-two, and unmarried, was quite badly injured. He resides on Lawrence street, below Poplar.

Several other members of this Company were slightly injured.

Moses Kistine is at the Hospital, badly injured. He is not known by any one who has visited him as yet, and did not belong to the Franklin Engine, as was reported this morning.

John Beck, another person whose connections are unknown, is at the Hospital, badly injured. He is not a member of the Moyamensing Hose, as was reported this morning.

Edward Trump was taken from the Hospital this morning. He had sustained serious injuries.

Robert Whately, now at the Hospital, is fatally injured internally. He resides at Eleventh and Girard avenue.

Matthew Twig, residing at 625 South Broad street, was injured in the leg, and carried into Blair's drug store.

Samuel Jaggers, of the Friendship Engine, had his leg broken below the knee. He resides in Sepviva street, below Dauphin. Six members and two runners of this Company, who were laboring near the wall, were likewise injured more or less.

Joseph Franklin, of the Shiffler Hose, and William Moore, of the Washington Engine, who were reported in the morning papers as killed or injured, are both alive and well.

John B. Wiegner, a member of the Friendship Fire Company, had his foot mashed, and his leg and thigh badly bruised. He has a wife and children, and resides in Culvert street, above Third. When the wall fell he was detaching hose in front of the theatre.

George Ashman, of the Good Will, had his collar-bone broken, by some one on the roof of building No. 132 South Eighth street throwing a trap-door off. Mr. Ashman was on a ladder, and on being struck was precipitated to the sidewalk. He was removed to his home.

Sketch of the Theatre.

The Theatre was one of the most capacious in the city, and was formerly known as Welch's Amphitheatre. Subsequently, it was rented by Mr. Wheatley for dramatic performance, and under his management a number of ballet girls were burned to death there during a performance. The site was at one time occupied as Barrett's Gymnasium, afterwards by the late James Raymond, of New York, lessee of the property, as a menagerie, known as Raymond & Waring's Menagerie, and afterwards as a circus, since when it has played many parts. Mr. Isaac Brown Parker, of Burlington, N. J., was the owner of the lot on which the ill-fated American was built, as well as of Button's (National) Theatre, on Chesnut street; Cooke's Circus, Chesnut street, below Ninth; the great Philadelphia Museum Building, Ninth and Sansom streets, all which have been, like the American, destroyed by fire.

Mr. Robert Fox has been the lessee of the American for several years past.

List of the Opera Houses, Theatres, and Music Halls Destroyed in the United States.

The following is a list of places of amusement destroyed by fire in the United States since the year 1798:—

Federal Street Theatre, Boston, February 2, 1798.
Daniel Bowen's Museum, Boston, January 15, 1803.
Chesnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, April 20, 1820.
Park Street Theatre, New York, July 4, 1821.
Richmond Theatre, Richmond, December 16, 1821.
Theatre, Natchez, Miss., September 5, 1822.
Bowery Theatre, New York, May 28, 1828.
Lafayette Theatre, New York, 1829.
Cadweld's Theatre, Cincinnati, October 22, 1830.
Richmond Hill Theatre, New York, July 4, 1831.
Front Street Theatre, Baltimore, January 5, 1838.
Cook's Theatre, Baltimore, February 2, 1838.
Mobile Theatre, Mobile, February 6, 1838.
Bowery Theatre, New York, February 18, 1838.
New Theatre, Charleston, S. C., April 27, 1838.
National Theatre, New York, September 23, 1839.
New National Theatre, New York, May 23, 1841.
St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans, March 13, 1842.
American Theatre, New Orleans, July 20, 1842.
Old American Theatre, Cincinnati, September 22, 1842.
State Street Theatre, Mobile, November 13, 1842.
Providence Theatre, Providence, October 24, 1844.
National Theatre, Washington, March 5, 1845.
Bowery Theatre, New York, April 25, 1845.
Niblo's Theatre, New York, September 18, 1846.
Park Theatre, New York, December 16, 1848.
Avon Theatre, Norfolk, Va., February 14, 1850.
Theatre, Lafayette, La., March 18, 1850.
Wood's Museum, Cincinnati, July 15, 1851.
American Theatre, Sacramento, Cal., 1852.
National Theatre, Boston, April 22, 1852.
American Theatre, Placerville, Cal., January 30, 1854.
Chinese Museum, Philadelphia, July 15, 1854.
National Theatre, Philadelphia, July 15, 1854.
Placide's Varieties, New Orleans, November 21, 1854.
Vannucchi's Museum, New Orleans, May 6, 1855.
Metropolitan Theatre, San Francisco, Cal., 1857.
Lyceum, San Francisco, Cal., 1859.
Forrest Theatre, Sacramento, Cal., 1861.
Marysville Theatre, Marysville, Cal., November 17, 1864.
Barnum's Museum, New York, July 13, 1865.
Bowery Theatre, St. Louis, October 6, 1865.
Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati, March 22, 1866.
Academy of Music, New York, May 22, 1866.
Metropolitan Theatre, St. Louis, May 31, 1866.
Academy of Music, Cincinnati, July 12, 1866.
Louisville Theatre, Louisville, Ky., October 12, 1866.
Broadway Varieties Theatre, Nashville, Tenn., November 4, 1866.
Phoenix Hall Theatre, Petersburg, Va., November 18, 1866.
Orleans Theatre, New Orleans, December 7, 1866.
New Bowery Theatre, New York, December 18, 1866.
Winter Garden, New York, March 22, 1867.
Fox's American Theatre, Philadelphia, June 19, 1867.

DRY GOODS.

MARKET
AND
NINTH.
COOPER & CONARD.

THREE DOLLARS FOR WHITE SHETLAND SHAWLS.

THIRTY-ONE CENTS FOR REAL FRENCH LAWNS.

THIRTY-SEVEN CENTS FOR BROCHE FIGURED GRENADINE BAREGES.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

For twenty-five different styles and colorings Grenadine Bareges, Lenos, etc., in plaids and stripes.

ONE DOLLAR FIFTY FOR GOOD BLACK OIL-BOILED SILK.

NINETY CENTS

For good Double and Twist All-wool neat styles Cassimeres, almost the lowest old price.

MAGNIFICENT STOCK

Black Doeskins, from $1·25 to $4 a yard.
Black Broadcloths, from $2 to $7·50 a yard.
Fancy Coatings, for good custom.
Drap-d'Ete, from best makers. [1 2stuth4p
Linens, for Gents' Summer Wear, the most complete assortment ever offered—prices low.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

A new lot of Cambric Edgings, very cheap.
Dimity Bands, 15, 16, 22, 25, and 28c.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Summer Under-Vests and Pants.
Gents' Shirt Fronts and Suspenders.
Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, etc. etc.
Tooth Brushes, Hair Brushes, and Nail Brushes.
Buffalo and India-rubber Dressing Combs.
Linen and Silk Fans, very cheap.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs.
Ladies' Hemstitched and Tucked Hdkfs.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

White Piques, 50, 60, 75, 85 cents, and $1 per yard.
Plaid and Stripe Muslins.
Soft Finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks.
Victoria Lawns and Swiss Muslins, etc.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins, etc.
French Lawns, 25 cents a yard.
French Percales.
Fine colored Mohair Alpacas.
Mixed Poplins for Travelling Dresses.
Cheap Plaid Goods, 25 cents a yard.
CHEAP BLACK SILKS. [10 22

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

BLACK SILKS,
GREY DO.
PURPLE DO.
WHITE DO.
GRIS PELE DO.
STRIPED DO.

And many other RICH SHADES, all of SUPERIOR QUALITIES AND BEST MAKES, are offered at a LOW FIGURE, at

MAD'LLE KEOGH'S,

4 11 thstu3m] NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

DRY GOODS.

229 FARIES & WARNER 229

NORTH NINTH STREET,

ABOVE RACE,

BARGAINS IN LINEN GOODS.

Plain Linen Duck, 20c., worth 25c.
Linen Drills, for Pants, 37½, 45, and 50c.
Striped Linen Drills, 50c.
White Linen Duck, 90c. and $1.
Super Basket Linen Drills, $1·50, worth $2·50.
Table Linens, 50, 65, 75 and 85c.
Linen Towels, Napkins, Doylies, etc.
Shirting Linens, 50, 56, 65, 70, 80, 85, 90c., etc
Linen Shirt Fronts, Cuffs, Hdkfs., etc.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

50 pieces Shirred Muslins, great bargains.
Shirred Muslins, 60, 75, 85, $1, and $1·15.
White Piques, 50 and 60c.; Corded do., 62½ and 75c.
Victoria Lawns, Soft-finish Jaconets, etc.
Nainsooks, Swiss Mulls, fine Brilliants, etc.
Plaid and Striped Nainsooks, etc.
Fine Dotted Swiss, from auction, 28c.

DOMESTICS.

Bargains in Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Bleached Muslins, 12½, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, 28, 25c., etc.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
Fruit of the Loom-Bleached Muslins.
Unbleached Muslins, 12½, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, 25c., etc.
Unbleached Sheeting, width, 20c.
Grey Flannel, for Bathing Dresses, 37½c.
Gents' Summer Undershirts, 75c. and $1.
Bargains in Hosiery at reduced prices.
Choice Shades Colored Alpacas, 55 and 60c.
Black Alpacas, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, and 90c.
3000 Linen Fans, our own importation.
French Whalebone Corsets, $1·25.
Gloves, Hoop Skirts, Suspenders, Neckties, etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET,

29] ABOVE RACE.

5000 YARDS BEST FRENCH LAWNS, IN SMALL DESIGNS, REDUCED TO 25 CENTS.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS,

AT 25, 35, 50, 65, 75 CENTS, ALL GREATLY REDUCED IN PRICE.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

BLACK SILKS

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, VERY CHEAP.

WHITE GOODS

IN GREAT VARIETY, AT LOW PRICES.

SALES FROM NOW UNTIL 27th DAY OF JUNE WILL BE MADE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES, IN ORDER TO CLOSE OUT STOCK. ONE PRICE ONLY.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

6 13 12trp NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

THE ONE PRICE STORE.

I HAVE OPENED THIS MORNING,

Great Novelties in Dress Goods,

COMPRISING IN PART:

50 pieces fine Cambric Lawns at 25 cents.
20 pieces fine Swiss Lawns at half price.
25 pieces fine Organdie Lawns, corded in French printing.
Fine Lawn Robes, just one-third their value.
30 pieces printed Piques, in oil-painted colors.
For beauty of design and coloring they have no equal. Tourists and others in want of such goods would do well to call.
Just opened, another case of those fine white Piques, handsome goods, only 50 cents.
TRAVELLING GOODS. TRAVELLING GOODS.
Granite Poplins, Glacie Mohair, Poplin Cashmere, Poplinetts, plain and mottled Goods, all at low prices.
1¾ yard black Glacie, for Dresses, equal to silk appearance and lustre.
NEW GOODS opening daily, from New York, Philadelphia, and other markets.
MUSLINS! MUSLINS! MUSLINS!
All the leading makes of
SHIRTING,
SHEETING, and
PILLOW-CASE MUSLINS
At the lowest market prices. 6 1 lm
Yard Wide Brown Heavy, only 12½ cents.
GEORGE D. WISHAM,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.

JAMES M'MULLAN,

SUCCESSOR TO

J. V. COWELL & SON,

HAS IN STOCK AND RECEIVING DAILY A LARGE SUPPLY OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

The facilities he has for supplying his customers with the BEST GOODS at the LOWEST RATE are unsurpassed.

He has now a full line of LINEN SHEETINGS, at reduced prices. Also,

PILLOW-CASE LINENS.
TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
TABLE DAMASK by the yard.
TOWELS AND TOWELLING by the yard.
MARSEILLES, LANCASTER, HONEYCOMB and ALLENDALE QUILTS.
FLANNELS, greatly reduced in price.
SHEETING AND SHIRTING MUSLINS.
FURNITURE CHINTZES AND DIMITIES.
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
TOILANET by the yard.
WHITE GOODS SELLING OFF CHEAP.
RICHARDSON'S LINENS always a specialty.

All goods warranted to be what they are sold for, at the [4 20 smth3m

S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

Ladies leaving for the Country or Watering Places will find

SPLENDID ASSORTMENTS OF MATERIALS FOR

WHITE BODIES,
EMBROIDERED BREAKFAST SETS,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
LINEN UNDERSLEEVES,
PRINTED LINEN CAMBRICS,
PLAIN AND PRINTED PIQUES,

AT

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.'S,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut

GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET
Novelties Opening Daily;
—Real Cluny Laces.
—Black Guipure Laces.
—Pointe Applique Laces.
—Pointe de Gaze Laces.
Thread Veils from $2·50.
WHITE GOODS.
—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 60 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1½ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design, very cheap. 6 6 lm

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE
·28 ARCH STREET.

Largest Linen Stock in the City.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

LINENS RETAILING AT IMPORTERS' PRICES.

Lately opened, direct from Europe,

FINE SCOTCH TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
RICHARDSON'S TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
SCOTCH TOWELLINGS, SCARCE GOODS.
BLOOM DAMASK TOWELS.
LINEN DRILL STAIR CRASH, RED BORDER.
BROWN LINEN CRUMB CLOTH, 2½, 3 AND 4 YARDS WIDE.
SEVERAL BALES POWER-LOOM TABLE LINENS.
LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES, NEW STYLES,
PRINTED SHIRTING LINENS, ETC.

GEORGE MILLIKEN,

LINEN IMPORTER AND DEALER,

4 5 thstu3mrp] No. 828 ARCH STREET.

COOPER'S,

S. E. Cor. NINTH and ARCH Streets.

A GENERAL REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Linens for Ladies', Gents', and Boys' Wear, Linen Drills, White and Colored Bosom Linens, and Shirting Linens.
Muslins, Bleached and Unbleached, 10c. per yard and up.
White Goods in every variety and price.
Quilts in every variety.
Calicoes, 10, 12½, 15, and 18c.; best qualities.
We now have a complete stock of Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery at competition prices.
Our stock of Shirt Fronts better than ever: every style and pattern, and every price; guaranteed all Linen, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Cheap lot Table Linens, 6-4, 45c.; bargains. Bleached, 8-4, 65c. per yard.
Madame Foy's Corset and Skirt Supporters; every lady should have one.
Lawns closing out at 20c. per yard.

COOPER'S,

6 15 stuth4p. NINTH and ARCH Streets.

1867!!!

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!
DRY GOODS ARE CHEAP!
WE ARE SELLING VERY LOW!
SPECIAL BARGAINS THIS MONTH!
WE WANT TO CLOSE OUT STOCK!

Good Muslins and Calicoes for 12½ cents.
New styles of Challies and Delaines, 22 cents.
Excellent All-wool Cassimeres for 75 cents.
Shetland Shawls and Grenadine Shawls for $3.
Rich heavy Black Silks, $1·70, $1·87, $2.
Superb Gros Grain Silks, $1·75, $2·25, $3, $3·50, and $4·50.
French Lawns, Percales, Piques, and Chintzes.
Materials for Ladies' Suits, in great variety.
Linen Drills, Linen Ducks, etc., for men and boys.
Hoop Skirts, Balmorals, Hdkfs., Shirred Muslins etc. etc.
Summer Flannels, Table Linens, Towels, Napkins, etc. etc., at

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY'S,

N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. [3 25 3msp

GREAT REDUCTION IN

FANCY DRY GOODS.

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Informs his customers that he is selling his entire Stock of [4 18 2m

SILKS, SHAWLS, AND DRESS GOODS

Regardless of Cost, to close them out by July 1.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—Great Bargains from Auction.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open this morning 1000 yards extra quality double Imperial White Canton Matting, slightly stained, will be sold at 37½, worth 75c.; Red Check Matting, 25, 37, and 50c.; Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 75c., 87c., $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·50; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 40, 45, 50, and 62c.; Three-ply Carpets, $1·50; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, $1·62 and $1·75; Hemp Carpets, 31 to 62c.; Oil Cloths, 50c.; Entry and Stair Carpets, 25 to 50c.; Window Shades, $1 to $5; Floor Oil Cloths, 10 to 18c.; Table Linens, 62c. to $1; Towels, 12 to 25c.; Flannel for Bathing Robes, 31c.; Muslins, 10 to 25c.; Calicoes, 10 to 18c.; Lawns, 25c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 2 196m

PARIS.—AU PAGE, No. 16 RUE VIVIENNE, Bottom of the Court Yard, on the left, first floor. SPECIALTY FOR SILKS, MANTLES, HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
1 30t

FOR SALE.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.—House, 11 rooms, newly papered, and painted; gas, hot and cold water; location high and well shaded; lot 30 by 110 feet. Terms easy. Immediate possession. Apply at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. 6 1 tf

TO RENT.

TO LET—A COMMODIOUS STONE MANSION, with large Garden, Carriage House, etc., attached, on PROSPECT HILL, near Frankford, Twenty-fifth Ward. Easy of access by Fifth and Sixth Streets Railroad. Inquire of JOHN G. STETLER, No. 1221 GIRARD Avenue. 6 15 10t

TO LET—PART OF THE HOUSE NO. 509 S. FOURTH Street, below Lombard, east side. Inquire on the premises. References required.

$300 RENT—CAPE ISLAND FURNISHED Cottage. Photograph of which can be seen at N. E. corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Sts. 5 31 tf

WANTS.

WANTED,

A HOUSE ON WEST WALNUT STREET, PRICE FROM TWENTY-FIVE TO THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Address, stating size, when possession can be had and lowest cash price. The names of persons offering will be treated in confidence. No Real Estate agent need answer this advertisement.

Address IMPORTER, care of Philadelphia "Inquirer" office. 6 12 10t

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 3 5p